

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE PLEASURE OF MOTORING
is accentuated
By wearing MOTOR GLASSES.
Protect the eyes from wind and dust.
Supplied by
N. LAZARUS,
HONGKONG'S ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN.

No. 20,519

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1924 六拜禮

號五月四年三十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

POTASUL

Water from a Mineral Spring in Arkansas, U.S.A. The mineral is shown by the analysis to be specially beneficial in all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, for Stone and Gravel, and for Gouty and Rheumatic troubles.

SOLE AGENTS

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL 75.

SPORTING.

GUNS by W. W. GREENER, WERLEY and SCOTT, and Other Makers—British, French and American.

B.R.A. Air Rifles, and Miniature Rifles, a Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descriptions.

Agents for W. W. GREENER, LIMITED, LONDON.

**HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE.**

54, BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
7.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	" 10 "	" ping
8.00 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	" 10 "	" Non Stop
8.15 a.m.	7.55 a.m.	" 10 "	" Stopping
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THE DISTILLERS AGENCY, LTD.

London, Edinburgh, Glasgow.

The
"Top Notch"

Scotch

"KING
GEORGE IV"
WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

No. 8, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Tel. No. Central 125.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM

PINTS and QUARTS
\$.80 \$1.50

IN ALL

"POPULAR FLAVOURS."

SPECIAL
LACTO STRAWBERRY ICE

.75 Per Quart

Delivered Anywhere.

Yes! We have NO

Insects.

We Use

LOTOL

Best
CAMERAS
LENSES
BINOCULARS!
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POPULATION OF INDIA.
SMALL INCREASE IN 10 YEARS.
SOCIAL CHANGES.

The fifth uniform census of India was taken on March 18th, 1921, and the final report of the Commissioner, Mr. J. T. Marten, has been issued.

The outstanding result of the census was to show the small advance made in actual population. The people of the Indian Empire were found to number a little under 319,000,000, an advance of 1.3 per cent., as compared with more than 7 per cent. in the previous period.

The main cause of the difference was the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19. At the time the home public was shocked to read that in the course of a few months some six million people had been swept away by the epidemic. The census has established the fact that the actual mortality was more than double this total, and that about 4 per cent. of the vast population of India perished.

Owing to the complete breakdown of the reporting staff in heavily afflicted areas, the registration of vital statistics was in many cases suspended during the progress of the epidemic. The case mortality has been put roughly at about 10 per cent., and on this basis the total number of persons affected was about 125 millions, or two-fifths of the whole population. The scourge came when the economic resisting power of the people had been greatly weakened by a succession of bad seasons. Such factors need to be taken into account in estimating the causes of the unrest which marked the introduction of constitutional reforms.

Owing to the main to the effect of the war in stimulating industrial development, the proportion of the people living in towns advanced from 2.4 to 10.2 per cent. It should be borne in mind, however, that, apart from the great seaports and some half-dozen industrial centres inland, the municipal areas do not come up to Western standards of townships. Bombay and Calcutta have between them a total population of some 21 millions, but even when these and a few other great aggregations are included the average population of "towns" is little more than 14,000, while that of "villages" is 417.

OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE.

India remains predominantly agricultural. No less than 73 per cent. of her people obtain their living in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. In addition, a considerable proportion of the unfortunate, namely large number of persons in the category of vague and unclassified occupations—351 out of every 10,000—are probably labourers closely occupied with cultivation of land. It may be noted that 86 people out of every 10,000 follow the occupations of "beggars, vagrants, and prostitutes." Industry supports one-tenth of the population, and of those thus supported nine out of ten are engaged in unorganized industries connected with the supply of personal and household necessities and the simple implements of work.

No section of the report will be studied more closely than that dealing with education. Excluding children under five years of age from the computation, 82 persons in every thousand of the population are able to write a simple letter in the vernacular and to read the reply. In the case of males the figure is 130, and in that of females it is only 21.

While there is not anything inherent in the Indian tradition that should hamper the development of the education of the male population, the case is different, except in Burma, in regard to women. It is unquestionable that the women of India owe the growing facilities offered them for learning to read and write to the influence of foreign standards and ideals on the men of the community. The number of literate persons in India rose during the decade from 18.5 to 22.6 millions, or 22 per cent., against an increase in the population of only 1.2 per cent. At the age of ten and over there are now 23 females per thousand who can read and write, as compared with 13 ten years earlier.

EARLY MARRIAGE DECREASE.

A noteworthy social change, also arising from foreign influence, is the increase in the numbers of those in the early age categories who are still unmarried in a land where early wedlock is bound up with religious ideas. Forty years ago only 431 females per 10,000 between the ages of ten and 15 were unmarried. The proportion is now 601; while between the ages of five and ten the advance has been from 874 to 907. These figures reveal the still widespread observance of infant and child marriage, but there is evidence to show that the age of marriage is rising, especially in the case of males.

The proportion of the widowed, and especially of widows, has increased, in the case of the widows owing to high mortality of the women, and in the case of widowers owing to some extent to the increase in orthodoxy of the Lower Hindu castes and tribes. As Dr. Rabin-drath Tagore shows in his newly translated novel "Gora," the lower castes are often more particular than the "twice born" Brahmins to observe customs which seem to give them a place, however humble, on the social ladder.

In the chapter on language attention is drawn to the tendency for the minor languages and dialects to be displaced by stronger and more developed tongues. The aboriginal forms of speech suffer decay wherever they come into contact with the Aryan languages. The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse outside English-speaking circles has given rise to a form of bilingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages. There is a common element in the main languages of Northern and Central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their language, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms the beginnings of a lingua franca over a large part of the peninsula.—Times.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts in their weekly share report, dated April 4th, state:

The local market has quietened down somewhat since our last report of the 23rd March, and the volume of business put through has been small. Tight money in native circles is the chief cause of the present dullness, and while investment securities have found a good deal of support, prices in other stocks have on the whole shown an easier tendency.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks show some improvement over last week's closing quotation, the price having advanced to \$1.170. The London quotation stands at £130.15 (Middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Cantons have slipped to \$730. China Underwriters have changed hands at \$1.10. Unions have again been placed at \$221/2. There are buyers of North China at \$1.140. Yangtze at \$27 and Hongkong Fire at \$22 ex the dividend of \$35 just paid.

Shipping.—"Star" Ferries are still in request and are enquired for at \$34. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats after dropping to \$331 have again strengthened and close with buyers at \$331 with a sale reported at \$18. Double Steamships are wanted at \$35 ex the interim dividend of \$3 just paid. Union Waterboats can be placed at \$137.

Refineries.—China Sugars were dealt in at \$248 ex the dividend of \$40, but the demand appears to have slackened at the close. Malabons at \$473 are unaltered from last week.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have further weakened and are obtainable at \$12. Local sales of Shells have taken place at \$27. Haubut \$5, Tronchs at 41/4 continue neglected.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Trams further strengthened and were negotiated up to \$31, but close slightly easier with sales made at \$30. Hongkong Electric have been done at \$331 and continue in request. China Lights (New) are asked for at \$9, and the Old shares at \$141.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were sold at \$153. There are buyers of Hongkong Wharves at \$130 after transactions at this rate. Shanghai Docks are in good demand and could be placed at \$15. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been ruling weak, the market falling to \$105. New Engineerings have buyers at Shanghai at \$15.50.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have not maintained the level reached last week and shares have changed hands down to \$117. Hongkong Realty's have come to business at \$21 and Territorials at \$120. Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels are quiet at \$203 and \$13 for the Old and New shares respectively.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have receded to \$13.11. Orientals are wanted at \$15.5. Shanghai Cottons are weak with probable sellers at \$15.63.

Miscellaneous.—Canton Ices have ruled firm and have been taken at \$8. Green Island Cements (New) have been booked at \$21, while the Old shares are on offer at \$27. H.K.E. Constructions were sold at \$7 but the market has since recovered to \$7. Lane, Crawford's at \$194 mark a further rise. Deals were made in Watson's at \$27, and shares are offering. Dairy Farms advanced to \$263. Hongkong Developments have been booked at \$11, and China Providents at \$23, cum all. There are buyers of Post Trams at \$10. Since's at \$124. Taxicabs at \$17. Wm. Powell's at \$18 and \$16 for the Old and New shares respectively, and China Buses at \$15.10.

KELANTAN GOLD MINES.

DIRECTORS ORDER INDEPENDENT REPORT.

The directors of the Kelantan Gold Mines, Ltd., regret to inform the shareholders and the public that they have recently received news of the company's property and mines in Kelantan which leads them to believe that the reports made by Mr. Rooke-Cowell when consulting engineer to the company, and also after he was made the manager of the company's property, will need reconsideration.

In December last the directors heard indirectly that all things were not well at the mine, and after making enquiries they came to the conclusion that it would be wise to obtain an independent report upon the mines and the management. This report has not been placed in the directors' hands but the directors expect to receive it within a few days and a general meeting of the shareholders will then be called and the facts as known to the directors will be laid before the shareholders.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 4th, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1.170 a.
Union Insurance	\$245 a.
Douglas Steamships	\$58 b.
H.K. C. & M. Steamboats	\$40 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$331 b.
Langkats (Combined)	\$14.30 a.
Kowloon Wharves	\$167 a.
Shanghai Docks	\$15.50 b.
New Engineerings	\$117 a.
Hongkong Lands	\$11.20 b.
Two Cottons	\$11.20 b.
Shanghai Cottons	\$11.20 b.
Cements	\$27 (old), \$28.10 (new) a.
China Providents	\$17 (old), \$6 (new) b.
Dairy Farms	\$25 a.
Watsons	\$27 a.
Hongkong Electric	\$35 a.
China Lights	\$145 (old), \$21 (new) b.
Hongkong Trams	\$304 a.
Peak Tramways	\$18 b.

b.—buyers; a.—sellers; an.—sales.

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The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

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While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is drawn.

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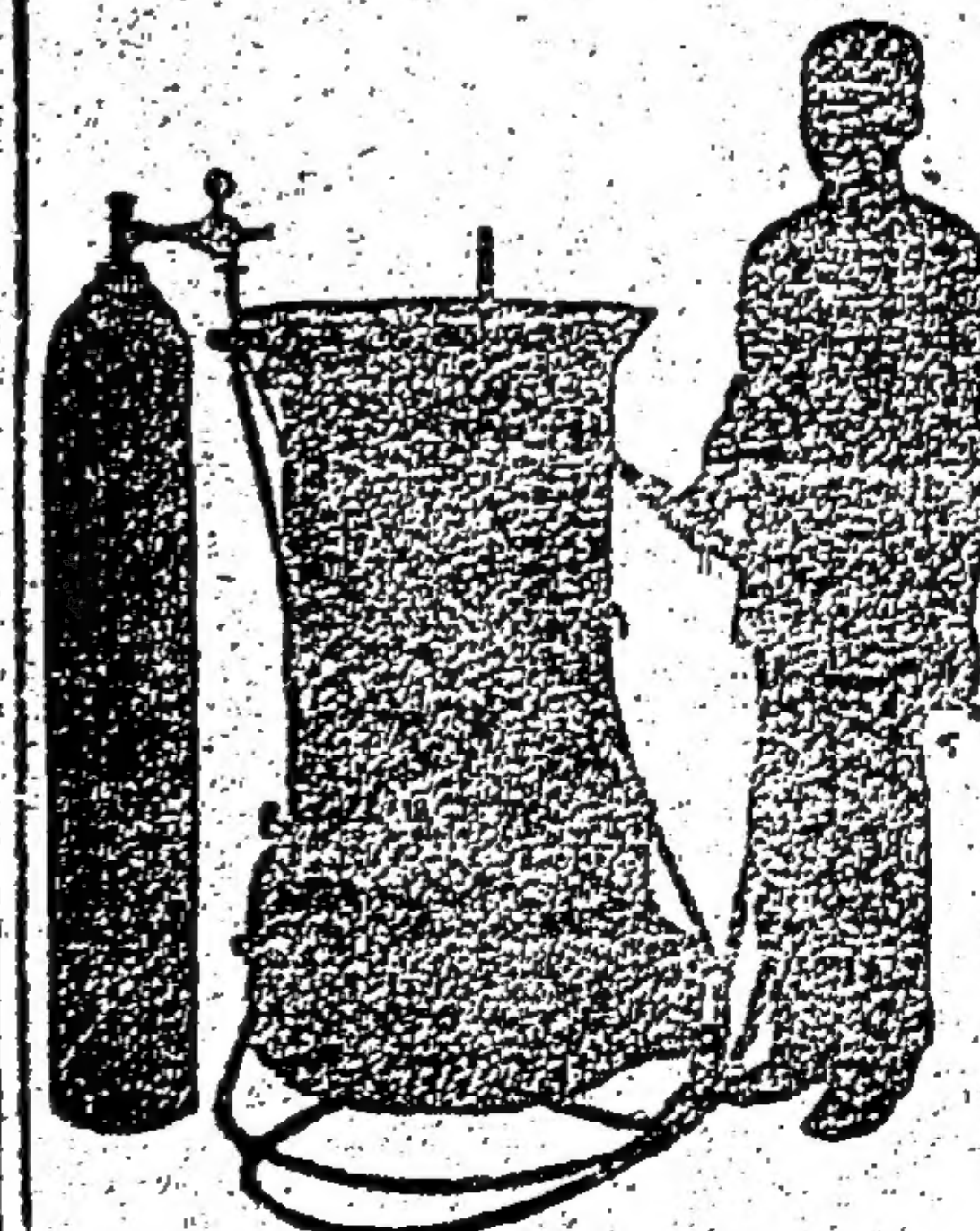
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MOTOR CAR PROBLEMS IN SHANGHAI.

PROPOSED SKYSCRAPER GARAGE TO SAVE PARKING.

Mr. C. R. Burkill, president of the annual meeting of the Automobile Club of China, at Shanghai, last week, said: Parking and ranking of vehicles and other traffic problems are becoming so serious that an impossible state of affairs will be reached in a very short time. The amount of traffic on the streets is certain to increase rather than decrease and more especially with regard to automobiles. Local statistics show that the increase in the number of cars used is very considerable from year to year and it will readily be seen that grave difficulties will arise in the congested areas if steps are not taken to relieve the situation.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has endeavored to meet the parking difficulties by providing spaces on wide and little used roads and, of course, on the Bund, and shopping centres, have had ranking spaces allotted them, though latterly rather seriously to the general congestion. I am afraid, but it is difficult to know how to avoid it. Streets have been widened and the Council are, I understand, taking every opportunity which arises to acquire road frontage, but this entails considerable expense and time and I feel that some other means should be sought for solving our difficulties. I have already said that cars' ranked and parked along the street side and to the congestion and we must therefore endeavour to find further facilities for ranking and parking and the only sound and practicable scheme that comes to my mind is multiple storage. That is the provision of a huge centrally situated garage with numerous floors and elevators.

A scheme of this nature could be worked by the Council in such a way as to obtain the return of expenditure on land and buildings; 1,000 cars stored at 25 cents per diem would produce an annual income of \$91,250 and there should be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the ratepayers to the expenditure in the circumstances. At the present rate of progress in Shanghai the estimate of 1,000 cars needing garage space does not seem too high and the exposure of valuable cars to the elements costs owners in the end more than \$1 a month as proposed in this scheme. Similar parking arrangements have met with success in other parts of the world, and though the problem is a difficult one there is no doubt that a long view of the situation should be taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council now.

ONE WAY TRAFFIC.

There are many alternative schemes for providing relief and the time has arrived when serious attention must be given to the matter of traffic problems. The appointment of a local commission, assisted by a representative of the Traffic Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Public Works Department in an advisory capacity, would appear to be essential, and your committee would be willing to render any possible service in this direction.

In my remarks at the last annual meeting I referred to the necessity for introducing a "one-way" traffic scheme in the congested areas, but I understand the scheme met with serious opposition from certain quarters. I am still of the opinion, however, that such a scheme would provide a certain amount of relief and I trust the Traffic Department will continue their efforts in this direction.

HOW COUNTRIES ARE TAXED.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY BURDEN.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written reply to a question in Parliament, gives the following comparative figures of taxation per head in some of the leading countries of the world:

	1913 or 1913-14 (actual)	1923 or 1923-24 (estimated)
	In Sterling	In Pounds
United Kingdom	3.11. 0.	15.18. 0.
France	2. 7. 0.	6.18. 2.
United States		
(Federal)	1. 7.11.	6.14.10.
Italy	2. 2. 8.	3. 6.11.
Germany (Reich)	1.10. 8.	4. 1. 4.
Canada (Dominion)	3. 8. 2.	7.19. 8.
Australia:		
Commonwealth	3. 8. 1.	8. 1. 2.
States	1. 5.11.	3. 4. 2.
South Africa:		
Union	1. 9. 0.	3. 0.11.
Provinces	4. 9. 0.	12. 0.
New Zealand	6. 3. 0.	12. 5. 3.

Mr. Snowden adds: "International comparisons of this nature require to be used with great caution owing to the differing national wealth, financial system, and social and economic structure of the countries compared." The Chancellor of the Exchequer further points out that the figures for the United States, Germany, and Canada, show the taxation to cover expenditure of the Central Government only, and do not include the expenditure of the States, for which information is not available.

"TRIPLING WOMEN."

COBURN'S REMARKABLE PICTURE.

"Tripling Women," a picture now showing at the Coronet Theatre, is noteworthy for the superb acting and the striking contrasts the producer has been able to secure among the characters. Strangely assorted indeed are the society crystal gazer, beautiful but unscrupulous; the elderly baron desperately hiding his age and courting the follies of youth, even to the point of death; the boyish young lover, sincere and impulsive, passionate in love and fatally quick with his sword; the immensely wealthy count, upright but deluded, whose uncanny mastery over death enables him to take a terrible revenge against the woman who has wronged him; the gross and odious Montmartre inn-keeper presiding over one of the most amazing dinner parties even Paris could have seen; the strange dwarfish Asiatics who sit through the whole story; and finally the clairvoyante's huge pet ape who more than once acts as the hand of Fate in this weirdly dramatic story. "Tripling Women" must surely rank as one of the most remarkable pictures ever produced, alike for intense acting and for sheer compelling interest.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN KWANGPUNG.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF CHEN'S FORCES.

According to an official communique received from the Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Shantung issued on Wednesday evening, says the Canton Gazette, Chen Ching-ming is withdrawing his forces from the East River district to Southern Fukien in order to prevent General Chang Chi-ping's Fukien forces from marching into the Chaochow and Meishien districts. The main force of General Chen in Pokio has retreated to Waihow. Pokio is now guarded by three hundred soldiers, who will be no match for the Allied troops if they advance into that city.

NORTHERN CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANTON.

EXPEDITION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking writes:—

According to unofficial Chinese reports the proposed expedition to Canton has been indefinitely postponed.

General Ma Chi, who recently made a visit to the Hunan-Kuangsi border, has returned and is now at Logang. General Lu Yung-tung is said to have sent a second telegram to the Government declining the post of Tili of Kuangsi. It is believed that the attitude of General Lu Yung-tung contributed to weaken the adherence of General Shen Hung-yung to the North. Foreign telegrams from Fukien also indicate changing conditions. General Tsang Chi-ping's forces have occupied Tungshanien and negotiations are in progress between General Tsang and General Wang Yi at Chuanchow with the object of their reaching an understanding. General Chou Yin-jen's troops have reached Hsinhua in pursuit of General Wang Yung-shan, who recently fled from Foochow. General Wang, however, got away before the arrival of the hostile troops and fled to Shanghai, where he is endeavouring to get into touch with Little Hsu with a view to concerted action between Generals Tsang, Lu Yung-tung and himself.

In Szechuan the position of the Northern forces is reported to be improving. General Lai Hsin-hui, former follower of General Hsiung Keh-wu, has come over to the northern side by joining General Yang Nan. This has weakened General Hsiung and Tag Mao-hsin to such an extent that their counter-attack is not likely to be carried out.

General Yuan Tsu-ming, the Kweichow leader who was requested to remain in Szechuan owing to the growing strength of the Szechuanese, has replied with a request for funds and ammunition. He reports that he has now 25,000 men and desires to recruit an additional 5,000 in order to form three complete divisions.

BUSINESS HOURS IN AUSTRIA.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND HARDER WORK.

The strike of the staffs of four important banks, including the Anglo-Austrian Bank, may lead to a strike at all the Vienna banks, says a Vienna correspondent, and pessimists even go so far as to foresee a sympathy strike of industrial workers. The employees complain of too little pay for their work, and too large profits of the few persons in power, while the managers want the staffs to work longer hours and make better use of their office time.

As for the profits of the banks, the general opinion is that the limit in the terms for clients has been reached, the rate of interest for advances, in particular being excessive. On the other hand, it is alleged that, apart from those periods when part of the employees have to work overtime (for which they are remunerated), they work an average of scarcely seven hours a day. But the fact remains that a very large proportion of bank clerks can hardly live on their incomes. Last year, when large profits could be realised by speculation on the Stock Exchange, practically all of them supplemented their earnings. This unsound state of things is now over, and the employees declare that they cannot make ends meet.

This dispute, which will no doubt cause great loss and inconvenience, probably marks the beginning of a bitter feud on the question of the eight-hour day. It is pointed out by business men that in an impoverished country like this people must work all the harder. Rates and taxes, as well as general expenses have gone up immensely, and once the Ruhr problem is settled, they argue, there will be an end of the present relatively favourable economic situation of Austria.

death enables him to take a terrible revenge against the woman who has wronged him; the gross and odious Montmartre inn-keeper presiding over one of the most amazing dinner parties even Paris could have seen; the strange dwarfish Asiatics who sit through the whole story; and finally the clairvoyante's huge pet ape who more than once acts as the hand of Fate in this weirdly dramatic story. "Tripling Women" must surely rank as one of the most remarkable pictures ever produced, alike for intense acting and for sheer compelling interest.

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FOR 1924

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(RETURNS HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE
(MR. JUSTICE GOWERS).]THE LANTAO MURDER CASE.
FURTHER EXPERT EVIDENCE
CALLED.

The Lantao murder trial was continued yesterday morning, when the case for the defence was commenced by Mr. Prosser, who intimated that he would call his evidence forthwith, without adopting the usual procedure of opening his case.

Mr. Daniel Wilson, a qualified chemist, manager of the wholesale department of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., appeared in Court under subpoena. In the witness-box Mr. Wilson said his firm dealt largely in alkaloids. He was not familiar with the plant gelsemium elegans. In 1919, on behalf of his firm, he investigated a plant in the New Territories for the purpose of extracting strychnine therefrom. Very little was known of the plant gelsemium elegans, but from the text books he understood it to be a very powerful poison and quick in its action.

The Attorney-General: I am afraid I must object to that, my Lord. I don't think witness can speak from text book knowledge.

Mr. Prosser: But I am speaking of a particular poison.

The Attorney-General: A man who does know something about a subject can only fortify himself from text books.

His Lordship upheld Mr. Pollock's objection.

"What is toxicity?" asked Mr. Prosser.

The witness: The poisonous effects of an alkaloid, that is to say a plant which is very poisonous.

In your opinion, Mr. Wilson, what is the test for an alkaloid?—I should say try it on an animal.

Supposing, Mr. Wilson, I give you two alkaloids which show identical chemical reactions, one of which is toxic and the other not, would you say the alkaloids were the same or different?—I should say the two alkaloids were different.

If an alkaloid is taken from the stomach which has no toxic property after very careful extraction, would you say that the alkaloid had ever contained toxic properties?—If the substance taken from the stomach was non-toxic I should say it had never contained toxic properties.

If one grain of alkaloid is taken from the stomach and a similar amount of alkaloid is taken from a plant and both showed exact identical reactions they would be the same alkaloids?—Yes.

The witness went on to say that in his opinion no alkaloid could ever lose its toxic properties.

Do you know the percentage of alkaloid in a leaf?—I can't say.

What would 100 grains of dried leaves represent in size?—About a handful.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, the witness was shown the cooking pot in which it is alleged that the poison was boiled. He was asked if 500 grains of leaves could be boiled in the pot?

The witness: Yes, quite easily. That is just over an ounce in weight—about two-thirds of the pot.

The Attorney-General: That does not leave much room for food.

You don't dispute that Mr. Dovey is a competent chemist.

The witness: That is not a fair question.

Mr. Prosser also objected and the Attorney-General did not press the point.

His Lordship explained to Mr. Wilson that the deceased's stomach was examined by Mr. Dovey 25 days before the other organs of the body were examined and asked if Mr. Wilson agreed with Mr. Dovey that the toxic properties could not be found in the other organs apart from the stomach, in other words they would have "broken up" with the decomposition of the body.

The witness did not assent to this statement pointing out that certain poisons were most persistent and not readily decomposed.

THE PRISONER IN THE BOX.

The prisoner was then called by Mr. Prosser. She stated that the deceased was her second husband and she was his second wife. They had lived on good terms with each other. Her habit was to work in the fields and she did not go home at mid-day. Sometimes her husband returned and sometimes he did not. On January 29th she left the house at 8 a.m. It was then raining. She returned at 8 p.m. There was no truth in the suggestion that she left her house at 12.10 p.m. She returned with her sister-in-law at 6 p.m. when they drove the cows home. When she returned her husband was dead and this being so she cried. There was no one present at the time. At 7 o'clock that evening she was arrested. She did not know why she was arrested. Her mother-in-law did not search her. The man at Cheung Chow Police Station searched her.

Mr. Prosser: Some five weeks later two leaves were found by the police in your purse; do you know anything about them?

The prisoner: These two leaves I put them there because I used them when my nose was bleeding. We use these leaves in the nostrils to stop bleeding.

The prisoner went on to say it was common knowledge for any kind of leaves to be used for this purpose.

The witness was shown two leaves of gelsemium elegans and asked if she knew what they were. She replied that she did not.

Concluding, his examination-in-chief Mr. Prosser asked: Have you ever put anything in your husband's food, knowing it to be of a poisonous nature?

The witness: No.

Was there any reason why you should want your husband to die?—No. If I wanted him to die I would not have married him.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, the prisoner said she did not know what was the cause of her husband's death, but now that *ho-man-tung* was produced, "he was poisoned," she said, "by my mother-in-law, and she has accused me." Prisoner denied putting the leaves in the food. She did not even know that *ho-man-tung* was poisonous till she heard it in Court.

The Attorney-General: Do you suggest all the witnesses are conspiring against you to get you into trouble?

The witness: Both my father and mother-in-law had feelings against my husband and therefore killed him and have spent money to get witnesses to give evidence against me.

You suggest that your father and mother-in-law killed him?—Yes.

Questioned by his Lordship, the prisoner said that she thought her husband died of natural causes. This being so, she stayed in the room weeping.

His Lordship: Then how long would you have remained silent?—I would have cried all night and on the following morning told the people and asked them to bury him.

The case for the defence closed before the Court rose at 11.15.

Mr. Prosser in his address to the jury asked them to remember that not one person had gone into the witness-box and said that death was due to poisoning, despite the fact that they had plenty of experienced men in the Colony. Dr. Minnett had said that he could not definitely say that death was due to other than natural causes. "As for Mr. Dovey," continued Mr. Prosser, "he has rather gone out of his way in giving evidence. I say that he is not competent to form an opinion as to cause of death and I wish he were here that I might tell him so. Even if his test were everything that he seemed to desire: even if this one grain of poison was found in the stomach, I say that Mr. Dovey was not a competent man to say that death was due to poisoning. The case I have got to meet is a very weak one, the weakest one from a medical stand point that I think it would be possible to find. Dr. Minnett, we are told, took out the stomach and sent it to the Government analyst for examination. I say he should have sent all the vitals of the body to the analyst. To say that all the poison was contained in the stomach because the man died within two and a half hours is ridiculous."

Continuing, Mr. Prosser said that not until 25 days had passed after the stomach had been examined were the other organs sent for. "I would like to ask Dr. Minnett," he said, "if over the last 50 years he can tell us of any criminal poisoning case where all the remains have not been sent for full examination directly the body was discovered. I wish time was of no importance. I wish time that this work is carried out at home carefully and with accuracy by the most skillful men in the land, so that not the slightest thing is missed. Here we have Dr. Minnett—I am not going for him personally—who says that on the day of the post-mortem examination he had 14 bodies to examine that day. I do not think you would be able to get a medical man in the world who would say that Dr. Minnett could do his work correctly. Why? Because he is overworked, and, because a system does not allow him to carry out his work as it should be carried out, are you going to find against this woman who is charged with murder?"

"As a jury," added Mr. Prosser, "you are entitled to have these experiments carried out in a proper manner and you are entitled to have the results placed at your disposal. Dr. Minnett admitted quite frankly that he did not examine the spinal cord and then again there is no evidence that these symptoms are not consistent with half a dozen other things. I expect we all have some alkaloid in our stomachs and therefore it becomes of the first importance to see that the stomach and the other organs be carefully examined. Dr. Minnett has said 'I cannot swear that death was due to other than natural causes.' That is as far as he can go."

Coming to the chemical analysis, Mr. Dovey, they would all agree, had carried out a very successful test and extracted some of the alkaloid, an alkaloid which he admitted he knew nothing about. He knew it was poisonous and that was all. He only examined the stomach, and Counsel contended that Mr. Dovey should have asked for the other organs. Then, again, in view of subsequent evidence he doubted very much whether the chemical reactions spoken of were absolutely identical. There might have been an honest mistake on the part of Mr. Dovey—a mistake which might be made by any skilled man.

Mr. Prosser said that it seemed a great pity that the defence was not represented at these tests by medical experts. He also lamented the fact that whereas the prosecution had the assistance of medical advice, the defence had to do the best they could at a great disadvantage. If he could have had medical experts to assist him from the start, Mr. Prosser thought that the trial would not have lasted two days.

Mr. Prosser concluded, by telling the jury that if they had any reasonable doubt in their minds they should give the prisoner her liberty.

THE CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The Attorney-General in his final remarks said it was not part of his duty to find a victim for this man's death but to see that justice was done. He thought that the jury could have no doubt from Mr. Dovey's evidence that it was alkaloid of gelsemium elegans that was found in the stomach of the deceased. He also thought that the evidence showed the deceased died from the effects of alkaloid of gelsemium elegans. He commented on the fact that leaves of the plant were found in the prisoner's purse and in conclusion said "I think that after you have weighed up the facts you will come to the conclusion that this woman is guilty of the murder of her husband."

His Lordship said, in the course of his summing up to the jury, they knew very little about the poisonous plant. They had been told it grew on the hillside. The mother was able to take people to the place where it grew. They had said that it was dangerous to human beings but not dangerous to pigs and goats and that to be near to the leaves gave one a fever. In spite of this the prisoner in the box said that she used the leaves to stop her nose from bleeding. Then again it was also curious that when certain leaves were placed before her in the box she said "This is not *ho-man-tung*." As to the finding of the fragments of leaves found in the purse by Inspector Dorrington and Mr. Hazlerigg they had been told they were *ho-man-tung*, this being so it seemed a remarkable corroboration of the story as told by the prosecution.

THE VERDICT.

YOUNG WOMAN FOUND GUILTY.

THE JURY'S LONG DELIBERATION.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 5 p.m. and two hours and twenty-five minutes elapsed before they returned to Court with their finding. During the long absence of the jurors the young woman sat in the dock looking a picture of abject misery and for the most part of the time wept quietly to herself. "We find the prisoner 'Guilty' with a recommendation to mercy," answered the Foreman to the usual query of "Guilty or Not Guilty."

His Lordship: I will forward that recommendation to the proper quarter. Asked if she had anything to say, the prisoner burst into tears and replied by asking, "What have I got to say?"

"Well would you like to say anything," asked his Lordship in kindly tones, after pronouncing the sentence of death.

"My husband is dead," she said, "I don't know why he died and I am arrested now."

"Tell her, Mr. Interpreter, that the jury after very careful deliberation of her case have found her 'Guilty' of the murder of her husband."

"I did not murder him," she said in a voice choked with sobbing, "he died himself. It has nothing to do with me."

"Tell her that she has had a very full defence, to which the jury has listened very carefully," said his Lordship.

The prisoner: He committed suicide. He has nothing to do with me. The reason of his death is that his parents scolded him day and night and therefore he took his own life.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock to the cells below.

His Lordship thanked the jury for their careful consideration of the case for very nearly a week. He had pleasure in excusing them from further jury service for the next two years.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

At the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on Feb. 27th, it was announced that the stewards list totalled £28,004.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

MATCHES FOR TO-DAY.

HONGKONG CHALLENGE SHIELD.

FINAL RE-PLAY.

Kowloon v. East Surrey Regt., Hongkong R.C. ground, at 4.30 p.m. Referee: Mr. Holland. Linesmen: Messrs. Smith and Wakeham.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II.

St. Joseph's v. H.M.S. Marston, St. Joseph's ground, at 3 p.m. Referee: Mr. Bailey.

By kind permission of Colonel F. S. Montagu-Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers of the Regiment, the band of the East Surrey will play selections on the H.K.F.C. ground before the kick-off and during the interval of the Final Challenge Shield match today.

A portion of the stands will be reserved for the Services.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. NAVY 2nd XI.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club 2nd XI. in a League match against the Navy 2nd XI. on the latter's ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—D. Rumijs (capt.), Sirdar Khan, O. Rumijs, H. D. Rumijs, F. M. el Arculi, M. P. Madur, S. A. Ismail, Y. A. Wahab, A. Kitchell, S. Cassimboy, and A. Durrani.

OPEN BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

P. YVANOVIICH v. L. A. OSMUND.

The above match in the Open Billiards Championship of the Colony was played last night when P. Yvovich defeated L. A. Osmund by 127 points in a game of 800 up. The highest breaks were:—P. Yvovich: 50, 29, 27, 27, 34, 22, 27, 27, 27. L. A. Osmund: 25, 23, 21, 23, 41, 21.

AMATEUR BOXING.

THE V.R.C. TOURNAMENT.

The boxing tournament which is to take place at the Victoria Recreation Club on the 12th instant promises to be a successful affair. The entries are exceptionally good at all weights, as will be seen below. S.P.O. Cardridge will be on view, and will box ten 2-minute rounds with Jim Turner (H.M.S. *Carlisle*) who is a heavier man and a good scrapper. Cardridge has only been seen once in Hongkong, and that was when he was scheduled to fight A. B. Chadwick for the Featherweight Championship of the Colony. As may be remembered (the contest took place on February 8th) the seaman was hit low in the first round, and the fight was awarded to Chadwick. Shortly afterwards Chadwick went home, so the much desired return match did not eventuate. Anyway, Cardridge will show himself at the V.R.C. tournament and is sure to put up a good display.

Following are the entries:—
BANTAM WEIGHT (8 stone 4 lbs.).—C. S. W. Rolfe (H.M.S. *Despatch*), Stoker W. Smith (H.M.S. *Carlisle*), A. J. Fowler (Hongkong), F. Way (Hongkong), W. F. C. Jenner (University), Tpr. James (94th Co., R.G.A.), Tpr. Hollands (94th Co., R.G.A.).

FEATHER WEIGHT (9 stone).—Stoker N. Rambridge (H.M.S. *Ambrose*), J. Marshall (V.R.C.), Pte. F. Joy (1st East Surrey), Pte. F. Cooper (1st East Surrey), A. R. Azan (Naval Yard, Kowloon), L. Sgt. Codner (H.M.S. *Carlisle*), L. Sgt. Kestake (1st East Surrey), E. P. Souza (V.R.C.).

LIGHT WEIGHT (10 stone).—L. T. B. Emerson (H.M.S. *Marston*), O. S. J. Bland (H.M.S. *Despatch*), O. S. E. Purdy (H.M.S. *Despatch*), J. Stewart (V.R.C.), Pte. A. Powley (1st East Surrey), Pte. F. Nolan (1st East Surrey), Pte. Piper (1st East Surrey), Pte. Brazier (1st East Surrey), Pte. Lucas (1st East Surrey), Gr. Harding (94th Co., R.G.A.), L. Cpl. Williamson (1st East Surrey).

WELTER WEIGHT (10 stone 7 lbs.).—Marine Fordham (H.M.S. *Carlisle*), L. Cpl. Barber (1st East Surrey), Gr. Lucok (94th Co., R.G.A.), Gr. Shannon (94th Co., R.G.A.), J. Soares (V.R.C.), Pte. C. Pooley (1st East Surrey), A. Butt (V.R.C.), L. Cpl. Robbins (1st East Surrey), Pte. Traynor (1st East Surrey).

MIDDLE WEIGHT (11 stone 4 lbs.).—F. Mullen (H.M.S. *Titanic*), St. Harribus (H.M.S. *Ambrose*), L. Cpl. Hill (1st East Surrey), L. Cpl. Sullivan (1st East Surrey), L. Cpl. Bennett (1st East Surrey), Gr. Coombs (88th Co., R.G.A.), Gr. McKerran (88th Co., R.G.A.), Gr. Newman (88th Co., R.G.A.), Pte. Sullivan (1st East Surrey), Pte. Churchley (1st East Surrey).

HEAVY WEIGHT (over 160 lbs.).—Gr. Harle (83rd Co., R.G.A.), Gr. Reade (94th Co., R.G.A.), Gr. Eltringham (94th Co., R.G.A.), G. Barker (94th Co., R.G.A.), G. Mitchell (88th Co., R.G.A.), Pte. C. Ealon (1st East Surrey).

A large number of entries at all weights have been received for the schoolboy contests.

MARINE MAGISTRACY.

A number of charges were dealt with at the Marine Magistracy yesterday. Among them were four cases of obstruction. The masters of the motor-boats *Tak Hung* and *Tin Sang* were charged with causing an obstruction to the Yau-mai Police Pier; they were discharged with a caution. A boatwoman was fined \$5 for illegally lying up alongside the s.s. *Loongong*. Five boat people were cautioned on a charge of illegally mooring off the Yau-mai slipway. The fourth case concerned a boatwoman who anchored her vessel in the Southern Fairway. She did not answer the summons, so her bail of \$5 was forfeited.

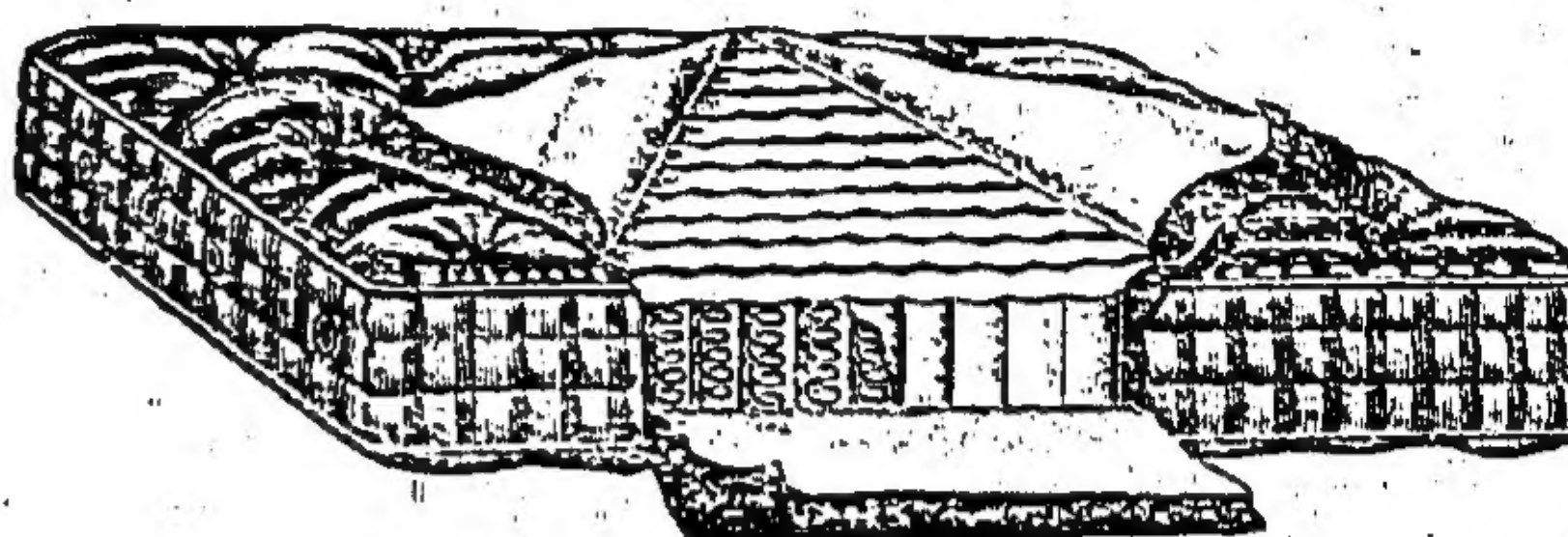
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Arrived Hongkong on 4th April, 1924.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where cargo and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf at B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents. [589]
Hongkong, 4th April, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"KASHMIR."**

Arrived Hongkong on 4th April, 1924.
From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

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Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents. [582]
Hongkong, 4th April, 1924.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF KINGS.

JEAN MARSH WHEELER, Plaintiff,
vs.
LONNI W. SANGER, Defendant.

To the above-named Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, December 21, 1923.

WALTER CARROLL LOW,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address:
353, FIFTH AVENUE,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To **LONNI W. SANGER:**

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by Hon. WILLIAM F. HUGANZ, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1924, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Supreme Court, County of Kings, at the Hall of Records, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York. The object of the action is to procure a judgment that the defendant LONNI W. SANGER has no right of defense in certain real property known as No. 439, Washington Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, and that she be forever barred from making any claim to dower therein, said property beginning at and lying north of a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue 233 feet 3 inches northerly from the northerly side of Gates Avenue, having a frontage of 16 feet 7 inches on Washington Avenue and being 120 feet in depth.

Dated: New York, January 30th, 1924.

WALTER CARROLL LOW,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 7th, at 5.30 P.M.

**MR. HARRY ORE'S GRAND
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.**

Also:
MRS. R. SANOBE, Prop. GONZALEZ.

22. 51.
TICKETS AT ANDERSON'S. [568]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of Share and General Brokers heretofore carried on by the Undersigned at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, under the Style or Firm of **WRIGHT AND COMPANY**, will, as from 1st day of APRIL, 1924, be carried on by them under the Style or Firm of **TESTER AND ABRAHAM.**

The Change of Name involves No Change in the constitution of the Firm, which will be continued as before.

**P. TESTER,
E. ABRAHAM.**
Members of the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that We have resumed the Business as Share and General Brokers under the Style or Firm of **WRIGHT AND COMPANY**, at Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Third Floor, as from the 31st of MARCH, 1924. Telephone No. 3519 Central.

**P. WRIGHT,
T. W. HORNBY.**

**HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND
CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.**

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHAW, TAYLOR & CO., 21, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1924, at 12.00 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Half-year ended on the 31st December, 1923, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1924. [565]

SALE OF R.I.M.S. "HARDINGE" AND "NORTHBROOK."

SEALED TENDERS will be received in India by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in England by the Secretary of State for India, London; and in the Far East by the Commodore, R.I.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to 30th APRIL, 1924, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Troopships "HARDINGE" and "NORTHBROOK" with all Stores and Fittings that are on board on that date, lying at their moorings in Bombay Harbour.

PARTICULARS OF R.I.M.S. "HARDINGE."

About 5,407 tons gross and 3,900 tons registered.
Built under supervision of Naval Architect and Engineer to Secretary of State for India by Messrs. FAIRFIELD ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING CO., Scotland, in 1906.
Twin Screw Triple Expansion Engine by Messrs. FAIRFIELD ENGINEERING CO., H.P.
Cylinder 20-inch diameter; M.P. Cylinder 16-inch diameter; L.P. Cylinder 72-inch diameter; Stroke 18-inch; Trial L.H.P. 3,000; Trial S.P. 19 knots; 4 Double ended and 4 Single ended Cylindrical Boilers. Designed Water Pressure Trial 180 lbs. Bunker Capacity about 1,200 tons; Water Ballast about 24,000 tons; Fresh Water about 175 tons; 24 Officers' Cabins; 55 1st class Berths; 1,000 British or 1,000 Indian; Capacity of Hold about 17,250 cubic feet; Height between Decks 8 feet; Dimensions about 423 feet by 51 feet by 35 feet 11 inches. Vessel was extensively refitted in 1920-1921 and fitted with New Boilers in England in 1923.

PARTICULARS OF R.I.M.S. "NORTHBROOK."

About 5,047 tons gross and 2,971 tons registered.
Built at Clydebank, Scotland, in 1906, by Messrs. JONES BROWN & CO., LTD., and under supervision of Naval Architect and Engineer to Secretary of State for India.
Twin Screw Triple Expansion Engine by Messrs. JONES BROWN & CO., LTD.
Cylinder 20-inch diameter; M.P. Cylinder 16-inch diameter; L.P. Cylinder 72-inch diameter; Stroke 18-inch; Trial L.H.P. 3,000; Trial S.P. 19 knots; 2 Double ended and 2 Single ended Cylindrical Boilers. Designed Water Pressure Trial 180 lbs. Bunker Capacity about 1,200 tons; Water Ballast about 24,000 tons; Fresh Water about 175 tons; 25 Officers' Cabins; 55 1st class Berths; Troop Accommodation 658 British or 710 Indian; Capacity of Hold (two) about 27,650 cubic feet; Height between Decks 8 feet; Dimensions about 474 feet by 52 feet 6 inches by 35 feet. Vessel was extensively refitted in 1920 and Boilers refitted in 1921.

The above Vessels were put out of Commission in April, 1923, and at that time were in good Repair and Running Order, having been kept in high state of efficiency to that date. They are suitable for conversion to Passenger and Emigrant Trading.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Remittance of 10% of the amount of the Tender which will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers. If the 10% is not with Tender it will not be considered.

The Purchasers of these Representatives must remove the Vessels from the Government's moorings at their own expense and risk within 2 Calendar Months from Date of Acceptance of Tender. Pending such removal, vessels will remain at moorings at risk of Purchasers.

The Balance of the Purchase Money must be paid by the Successful Tenderers within One Calendar Month from Date of Acceptance of Tender and before Vessels are removed from moorings. If Balance is not paid and Vessels are not removed by Purchasers or their Representatives within the Time specified, the Deposit of 10% accompanying Tender will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and Vessels will be Resold.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not limit himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applications to view the Vessels may be made to the Commander of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

EDWARD HEADLAM,
Captain, R.I.M.,
Director of R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay.

March, 1924. [569]

INTIMATIONS

PARTNERSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **FRANK RONALD SMYTH** has as from the FIRST DAY of APRIL, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Four, been admitted as a PARTNER in the Firm of **VERNON AND SMYTH** carrying on Business as Sharebrokers at 41, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and that the Firm of which the Partners now are **RONALD THOMAS MARSHON** and **FRANK RONALD SMYTH** will continue to carry on Business as heretofore under the Style of "VERNON AND SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of April, 1924.

VERNON & SMYTH,
41, Des Voeux Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

MR. G. P. CURRY having retired from the Company's service, on completion of his agreement, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that **MR. L. J. BLACKBURN**, the Resident Engineer, has been appointed, as from this Date, to hold all Powers pertaining to the Office of Local Secretary.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**
Local Agents.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programme and Entry Forms for the SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on the 19th and 21st APRIL (weather permitting) may be obtained at the RACE CLUBS, HONGKONG CLUB and CATSWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries Close on Saturday, 5th April, 1924. [584]

PUBLIC DINNER.

SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.

IT is proposed that a DINNER should be given by the FOREIGN COMMUNITY in honour of the **DEPARTING CHIEF JUSTICE** at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, 12th APRIL, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen wishing to be present should notify on or before 5th APRIL, their intention to **COLONEL ROBERTSON**, Hongkong Club, who will supply all Particulars.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1924. [582]

HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company (incorporated in the Hon. Mr. CHAU KIU KI, of Hongkong, 5 Duplicate Certificates for Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares in this Company, numbered 00554, 00555, 00556, 00557, 00558, upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 00554, 00555, 00556, 00557, 00558, dated 26th January, 1924, have been LOST or MISLAIN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within Thirty Days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates are made to this Company, we will then proceed to deal with such Application.

For HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

EDWARD B. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1924. [588]

CHEUNG CHOW.

MODERN Cottage to Let, Furnished, from May 1st. Two Bedrooms, Large Sitting Room, Garden. Near Bathing Beach. Write C. c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

FOR SALE.

5,000 H.P. POWER PLANT.

THIS Plant consists of the following, all in Working Order, having just recently been in Full Use.

(A) Four "Mond" Gas Producers capable of generating 400,000 cubic feet of Gas per hour of 140 B.T.U. per cubic foot complete with Washers, Cooling Tower, Scrubbers, Centrifugal Cleaners, Blower Motors, Piping, etc. Coal Elevator and Charging Plant.

(B) Two "Cockerill" Horizontal 4-cylinder Tandem Double Acting Type Gas Engines, 1,000 H.P. each and Two same type 2-cylinder Engines of 500 H.P. each, all the above made by Richardson Westgarth & Co., England. Engines complete with Air Starting Plant, Electric Ignition, Water Cooling Pumps and Motors, Turning Gear, Motors, etc.

(C) Two Dynamos by Dick Kerr & Co., England, having an output of 750 K.W. each at 250 volts when driven at 120 revolutions, also Two Similar Dynamos of 375 K.W. each, complete with Switch-boards, and Instruments, etc.

For further particulars, apply to—
Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

The TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO., or HONGKONG, LTD.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1924. [562]

TO-DAY (LAST DAY).

AT
2.30, 5.15, 7.15, AND 9.15 P.M.

WESLEY BARRY

IN
"RAGS TO RICHES."

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

The Spirit beyond compare

Most men choose DEWAR'S
"and small wonder! Year in
and year out its distinctive
character remains steadfast
and incomparable."

Perfect distillation, genius in
blending and gigantic stocks
make DEWAR'S popularity,
—and will keep it!

Dewar's "White Label" and
"Victoria Vat"

As supplied to the Houses
of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His
Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

HOWES.—At Shanghai, on March 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. MARVIN HOWES, a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUMBARTON-TRAUMAN.—At Shanghai, on March 29th, NORA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. TRAUMAN, to GEORGE FREDERICK DUMBARTON.

DEATH.

MACHADO.—At his residence, No. 11, Macdonell Road, on April 4th, at 5.30 a.m., JOSE MARIA EVARISTO. Deeply regretted. [590]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 5TH, 1924.

THE TREASON TRIAL
AT MUNICH.

The trial of General LUDENDORFF and ADOLF HITLER, for treason, has ended pretty much as it was expected to end. LUDENDORFF has been acquitted and HITLER sentenced (nominally) to detention in a fortress for five years.

LUDENDORFF's magnificent gesture of protest against his acquittal while his fellow conspirators were condemned, as being an "insult to his uniform," can only be regarded as comic. The Court by which these leading figures in the fiasco of November last were tried has been called the Bavarian Star Chamber. It was created to deal with the Bolsheviks who seized the power in Munich after the revolution, and there is no appeal from its decisions. From the very beginning of the trial the reports from Germany have indicated that, whatever the case brought to light in the way of plots against existing law and order in Germany, nobody imagined that any punishment worthy of the name would be meted out either to "the fantastic HITLER" or, as one of the Berlin correspondents phrased it, "the infinitely less sympathetic and far more treasonable LUDENDORFF." While HITLER and the others were kept in prison after their arrest, LUDENDORFF was allowed to live in his own house on parole. While all the other accused persons have been condemned to pay costs in the case,

the costs of LUDENDORFF are to be borne by the State. The whole proceedings are reduced to farce when we are told that the men who were sentenced to five years' detention in a fortress will be released after six months, and those who were sentenced to fifteen months' detention, together with payment of costs and nominal fines, will be released immediately on an undertaking to be of good behaviour until April 1st, 1925. During the trial and after judgment had been pronounced LUDENDORFF showed his supreme contempt for the "Court. It remains to be seen whether this prosecution for high treason will not have an effect precisely opposite to that which it was intended to have, but we doubt whether it has done anything to weaken the authority of the Government. The trial certainly afforded to the accused an excellent opportunity for propaganda in the interests of what is called the National Socialist Party, and their speeches at the trial were clearly designed to inflame what public opinion exists in Germany favourable to a return of the old regime. We gather that the "general opinion in Germany" even among those who most strongly condemned the movement led by HITLER and LUDENDORFF, has been that severity of punishment would serve to set a spark to the smouldering embers of unreasoning "patriotism." The sentences imposed by the Court cannot be said to afford any greater excuse for this than complete acquittal of all concerned would have done. This trial may be taken to prove, at least that the established Government in Germany is powerful enough to put a check on high treason, while failure of the efforts of the accused to set alight the smouldering embers of revolt—an effect which their addresses in Court were clearly intended to have—will serve but to emphasise the Government's power of control, in Bavaria and throughout Germany. The fact, however, cannot be ignored that the so-called Nationalist movement is a dangerous element in German politics. In certain neighbourhoods its propaganda is anti-Semitic. As HITLER showed in his long address to the Court, this is a racial rather than a religious movement. It has become a fashionable doctrine in Germany to attribute all the ills of Europe to the Jews, and German anti-Semitism is the struggle of the Arian tribe to recover its independence. This was the thesis which HITLER in his trial last month developed for three and a half hours. That, however, is only one phase of the movement. Another section of the Party, known as the "Freiheits" emphasises the anti-French and the general anti-foreign standpoint which aims at freedom from the fetters of Versailles, while yet another section welcomes all classes to what was once purely an aristocratic and agrarian party, now known as the "National Socialists" whose policy is one of protest against great landowners while promising to every man his own piece of ground.

HITLER's party in Bavaria seems to be a combination of the first and third sections. Its anti-Semitic side is regarded as the most dangerous to the community by reason of the fact that it developed after the assassination of RATHENAU, when a band of fanatics against the Jewish race refused to join the protests of the Nationalist party in the Reichstag against the murder. Even though the fiasco of last November, and the treason trial arising out of it, may not have served to materially weaken the Party, both have at least served to show the limitations of its power in the land.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 22nd amounted to 91,260 tons and the sales to 77,577 tons.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts have received a telegram from their Shanghai Office, advising that the output of the Mentoukou Coal Mines for March was 10,046 tons.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. announce an extra sailing from Hongkong for Canton to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. and one from Canton at the same hour.

Among the passengers who left on the *Empress of Russia* was Squadron Leader C. F. Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., I.A.T., who has gone home on six months' leave of absence.

The community will be pleased to learn that Lady Stubbs has sufficiently recovered from her indisposition to be able to leave Shanghai for Hongkong to-day on the N.Y.K. *Haruru-maru*.

Among the passengers by the *Kashmir*, which arrived yesterday, is Mr. E. McLaren, a Scottish international Rugby player. He is proceeding to Shanghai to join the "firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire."

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith are passing through Hongkong on the P. & O. s.s. *Khyber*. Mr. Bowes-Smith has resigned his position with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and after a holiday at Home he is returning to Hongkong to establish himself as an exchange broker in association with Mr. J. E. Joseph.

To-day is the *Ching Ming* festival, when the Chinese visit the tombs of their ancestors. At Shanghai and in an increasing number of other places the day is being observed as "Arbor Day." Student organisations are particularly prominent in carrying on propaganda urging the planting of more trees in China.

According to the Chinese Press the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Police have arrested four men masquerading as soldiers who have been making it a practice to hold up travellers on the ruins and getting the blame thrown on to the regular troops. The Police also announce that they have arrested three other robbers known as "8000 Years Old," "The Eighth Emperor," and "Electrical Ashes." The two former have been shot.

The appointment of Mr. Chow Kuo Hsien as the Chinese Consul-General for Singapore marks a new era in the history of the Chinese consular service in that wonderful entrepot of the Far East, says the *Canton Gazette*. The new Consul was born in Penang and educated in the local English schools. Meeting the celebrated Chinese scholar and statesman, Kang Yu Wei, Mr. Chow's ambition to serve China was stirred up. He soon followed Mr. Kang for a tour of the world and finally stayed over in Chicago to complete his studies in the University there. Returning to China he married the accomplished daughter of the celebrated scholar, Mr. Liang Chi Chao.

After a few years of political service in Peking, Mr. Chow was sent to Rangoon as Consul; thence he was transferred to Manila, and lately was ordered to fill the important post in Singapore. Mr. Chow speaks English, Malay, and several Chinese dialects fluently. His experience in politics and in business, added to his scholarship and geniality renders him peculiarly fitted for the post in Singapore.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRINCE HIGASHI-KUNI AT BUCHAREST.

MAJOR PRESENTS CUSTOMARY BREAD AND SALT.

Bucharest, April 3rd.

Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni was welcomed on arrival by the King and Crown Prince and Ministers and diplomats and the chief State dignitaries. A guard-of-honour was drawn up at the station. The Mayor of Bucharest presented the customary bread and salt. The King and Prince Higashi-Kuni drove together to the Royal Palace, the whole route being lined with the royal family and later placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He visited the military museum, and in an interview said that he had been instructed by the Prince Regent of Japan to express gratitude to the King of Rumania for the visit of the Crown Prince of Rumania to Japan.

NO JAPANESE MENACE.

QUEENSLAND PREMIER'S SPEECH ON LONDON.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The "Queensland Premier" at Hon. F. G. Theodore, to-day, said he felt convinced that Australia respected the Japanese nation. Some said that Japan was a menace to Australia, but he did not think so. Australia could live in neighbourly amity with Japan, which had a great destiny, and was undoubtedly bound to exercise a great influence even in the Pacific, where Australia had a vital interest. He expressed an opinion that there was no danger of a clash between Australia and Japan over any Australian domestic policy.

JAPANESE FISH DEALERS' "HOLLIDAY" ENDED.

Tokyo, April 3rd.

Through the intervention of the Mayor of Tokyo, the fish dealers' strike is ended, and the market opened as usual.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS COLLIDE.

Tokyo, April 3rd.

The evening papers report that the warships *Nagato* and *Mutsu* collided while engaged in manoeuvres off the coast of Kure.

The *Nagato* is stated to be damaged in the stern and is now being towed to Kure.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]WHAT DOES POINCARÉ
MEAN?
AMBIGUOUS UTTERANCE SECURES
BIG MAJORITY.

London, April 3rd.
The French Chamber's vote of confidence in the Government was followed by an important statement from M. Poincaré, indicating that a distinction would be drawn between military and economic occupation of the Ruhr.

It is anticipated that the Dawes Committee will report in favour of restoration of economic unity in Germany. In that case, the present economic barriers, which were instituted as part of the occupation will be abolished, but the military occupation will continue until payment has been completed.

The size of the Government's majority appears to be accounted for by the fact that members, in favour of the Ruhr occupation interpreted the speech as meaning that France's Ruhr policy had not altered, while those opposed to the occupation deduced that the Ruhr would be evacuated completely, except for a Corporal's Guard.

TO STEADY BELGIAN FRANC.
U.S. AND SWISS BANKS TO THE
RESCUE.

Brussels, March 4th.
According to the newspapers, American banks are prepared to place \$200,000,000 at the disposal of the Société Nationale de Crédit, and Swiss banks are ready to grant a loan of one milliard francs, on which the Société could draw as necessary to stabilize the Belgian franc.

BIG FIRE IN BERMUNDSEY.
HUGE QUANTITIES OF TEA AND
RUBBER LOST.

London, April 3rd.
Thousands of tons of tea and rubber were destroyed in a fire at a warehouse in Bermundsey last night. Two firemen were overcome by the fumes and taken to hospital.

BRITISH SUGAR BEET.
AGRICULTURE MINISTER HINTS
AT STATE GRANT.

The House of Commons devoted the entire evening to an agricultural discussion in the course of which Mr. Noel Buxton, Minister for Agriculture, threatened a possible re-introduction of the control of under-cultivated land. He said that something would be heard about State grants to sugar beet factories during the Budget debates. He hoped there would be a definite period during which growers and workers in the important beet industry would be assured of assistance.

NO PLAY, NO PAY.
REFRACTORY EX-CALIPH'S
MATERIAL PUNISHMENT.

Constantinople, April 3rd.
In the Assembly Ismet Pasha announced that the ex-Caliph, having taken up an open stand against the decisions of the Assembly, the Government had decided not to pay him any more money.

NO PENNY POST THIS YEAR.
It is understood that the Government
have definitely decided that they will be
unable to introduce a Penny Post this
year.EARLIER CABLES.
REPARATIONS UNANIMITY.
FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES VOTE
OF CONFIDENCE.

Paris, April 3rd.
It is announced that both Experts' Committee investigating reparations have reached complete unanimity, and the finishing touches are being put to their Report, which are expected to be presented to the Reparations Commission during the week-end.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by 408 votes to 151 at the conclusion of the debate on interpellations of the Government's policy. M. Herriot, leader of the Radical-Socialists, who was the principal critic, particularly of the reparations policy, declared that the only solution lay in an international guarantee under the auspices of the League of Nations.

PLAGUE RAGING IN LAHORE.
THIRTY DEATHS THE AVERAGE
DAILY RATE.

Lahore, April 3rd.
Plague is raging virulently here and at Mooltan. Thirty deaths are occurring daily at Lahore. Four colleges have already been closed, and the university examination will probably be postponed. The Commissioner of Mooltan has forbidden the holding of the usual large annual religious fair at an adjacent village.

WORK RESUMED AT
WEMBLEY.CHAIRMAN SURE THAT STRIKE
WILL NOT AFFECT OPENING.

London, April 3rd.
Colonel Liddell, deputy administrator of the Empire Exhibition, estimated that 70 per cent. of the workers have resumed work. Many have left for good, but a certain number of London workers will probably return to-morrow.

The effect of the strike was far greater than the three days' delay involved, but until the extent of the delay is ascertained it is impossible to tell the effect upon the opening date.

Sir James Stevenson, Chairman of The Exhibition, speaking at the Australian luncheon, said he felt convinced that the Exhibition would open on April 23rd.

BACK TO NORMAL.

Work is proceeding normally at Wembley. Additional police are still present though the numbers have been reduced.

CROYDON POSITION UNCHANGED.
The strike position at Croydon aerodrome is unchanged. No aeroplanes are leaving.BAKED BEANS.
SWEDISH STEAMER'S CARGO
ABLAZE.

Kalmar, April 3rd.
Fire broke out in the cargo of the Swedish steamer *Fornum* bound for Hamburg from Vladivostok, with soy beans.

The damaged portion was reloaded and transhipped and has arrived at Kalmar.

BELGIUM BEATS ENGLAND.
TO WIN INTERNATIONAL ARMY
FOOTBALL TOURNEY.

London, April 3rd.
In the Association football triangular tournament, the Belgian army defeated the British Army by three goals to one at Woolwich.

Having also beaten the French Army the Belgians win the championship.

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE].
STERN "PUSSYFOOT" JUDGE.
RECALLS WARNING TO "ORDUNA'S"
CREW.

New York, April 3rd.
Federal Judge Garvin fined seven members of the crew of the White Star liner *Megantic* \$1,500 each for bringing liquor into the country.

Judge Garvin recalled the fact that only nominal fines were imposed on the crew of the Royal Mail steamer *Orduna*, who were recently similarly convicted, when a warning was issued that next time heavy penalties would be inflicted on British seamen. He declared that foreign ships owed a special obligation to American laws in American waters. Earlier in the day, the *Cunard* and *Hamburg-Amerika* lines paid \$275 and \$281 respectively, for liquor seized aboard the *Boregaria* and the *Albert Ballin*.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.
ESSENTIAL TO WORLD'S PEACE.

New York, April 4th.
Mr. W. M. Hughes (ex-Prime Minister of Australia), in a speech at a luncheon in his honour, appealed for co-operation of the British Empire and the United States in order to preserve the peace of the world.

He referred to the awakening East and said that Australia was the vanguard of Western civilisation in the Pacific. Mr. Hughes asserted that without Anglo-American co-operation Western civilisation is doomed, and he deplored the abandonment of the Singapore base.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

New York, April 3rd.
In the thirteenth round of the International Tournament, Reti beat Alekhine, Edward Lasker beat Tartakower, Marshall defeated Janowski, and Capablanca defeated Maroczy.

BRITISH TENNIS PLAYER
WINS IN U.S.

New York, April 3rd.
Mr. W. D. Macpherson, of Queen's Club, London, defeated Mr. Cutler in the semi-final of the National Court Tennis Championships. He is to meet Mr. Hewitt Morgan in the final to determine who shall play Mr. Jay Gould in the Challenge Round.

(Mr. Macpherson was the Cambridge University first string last year.—E.N.D.P.)

THE SECRET OF LABOUR'S
STRENGTH.MR. BALDWIN'S ADVICE TO HIS
PARTY.

A meeting of the Unionist Party was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, on February 11th and was attended by some 700 members, presided over by Mr. Baldwin, the ex-Prime Minister.

Reviewing the results of the recent General Election and the lessons to be learned from it, the Chairman said:—I cannot resist this conclusion in my own mind that, however mistaken on a long view of economic facts the electorate has been, the country as a whole did decide in a sense hostile to our main proposal, which was to introduce a change in our fiscal system which had implied in it the creation of a general tariff, and in those circumstances I do not feel justified in advising the party again to submit the proposal for a general tariff to the country except upon clear evidence that on this matter public opinion was disposed to reconsider its judgment of two months ago. But while I say that, there remain two planks on which, in my view, we should concentrate with all our strength and with all our energy. The first one is the principle of Imperial Preference and Imperial development.

(Cheers.) We must stand fast and unhesitatingly to everything that was decided at the Imperial Conference, fighting, if necessary, to the end in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) And we must adhere to that great principle in the country as well as in Parliament for the sake of our own people, for the sake of our own Empire, and realising, as I think we all do, the absolute necessity to this country of securing by every means in our power the only expanding markets in the world in which we have an opportunity of holding our own. (Hear, hear.)

The second point is this: To fight unemployment in the absence of a general tariff we must have power to safeguard our people against unfair competition by utilising powers analogous to those which were given in the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which shortly expires. I attach very great importance to that, because in any view it is perfectly impossible to combat a great deal of the competition which is coming into this country unless we have a power of that kind—(hear, hear)—and with it, I believe, with general assent, we can do a good deal to mitigate the full force of the storm.

Our great enemies of the future are not going to be the Liberals, who are moribund, but Labour, which is very much alive. You are not going to beat Labour, on a policy of tranquillity, inaction, or sitting still. (Cheers.) There is a vitality in Labour at present in the country, and unless we shall be unable to conquer. Now, to my mind, the strength of Labour arises from two sources. I am not one of those and some of you may hold a different opinion from mine, who believe that the great motive force of Labour is Bolshevism. Bolshevism plays its part, but not the great part. The great source of strength of Labour in the country at present is that they have in their ranks a large number of men who believe in their policy. (Hear, hear.) They have the type of man, and any of us who have mixed in the industrial world know him well, who will give the whole of his strength and the whole of his time to bring about, as he believes, he can, a better condition for his fellow-men, and giving to them a better chance of enjoying more education and more of the good things of life—a perfectly genuine and altruistic feeling. It is that feeling which sends so many of the workers of that party to canvass, to do propaganda, and to conduct the business of elections without payment or reward. It is a spirit which can only be beaten by a similar spirit in our party. (Hear, hear.) Secondly, alongside of that, remember this, that just as in the Middle Ages the Medieval Church was the one agency by which men in the lower order of the social scale could rise into power, so the Labour party is looked to as the one organisation through which the man with brains and energy in the lower order of society can hope to rise gradually through his municipal services and his political services into Parliament and into the Cabinet.

Now, until we devise a similar avenue on our side we are fighting with one hand behind our backs. But that good point belongs much more to one of those questions of organisation to which we are already devoting our attention. Let me say a word or two about the first point raised. If there is any party in the State which by its traditions and its history is entitled to put in the forefront of its work and its programme the betterment of the conditions of life of the working classes, it is our party. (Hear, hear.) We were fighting the battle of the factory hand long before he had a vote, and when the Liberals were tied up in the shackles of laissez faire we were speaking in favour of the combination of working men, long before the Liberals had thought of the subject. It is more than fifty years ago that Disraeli was calling the attention of the country to housing and health questions, and they mocked him with the policy of sewage. The sanitation, or let me say the spiritual sanitation, of our people should have the first call on the historic Tory party. It is just in the measure as we can convince the country by the service we give the country that we are as genuinely interested in these questions and as generally prepared to sacrifice ourselves in solving these questions as any member of the Labour party, that the country will trust us and that the country will return us again into power. But these things cannot be done in a day.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

If you will bear with me just for a minute or two longer I would utter this caution to the party of which I am so proud to be the leader. The new electorate called into being since the war comprises a vast proportion of women and young men. The sordid and miserable experiences of those war-years have left people peculiarly open to the presentation of ideals; and it is perfectly useless, in my view, to think that you can secure the support of a majority of the nation as it exists to-day, and in the frame of mind in which it finds itself to-day, unless your appeal is not only to their head, but to their heart. (Hear, hear.) Now we have in our party no lack of material. We have all over the country young men who would be eager to work with us if they felt that we were no less sincere in our outlook than the Labour party. If they do not feel that, there is nothing that is going to stop the drift to Labour of the young men in the towns. It rests with us, and I would urge very strongly that in the next two or three months inside our party and in consultation with experts outside we should examine in the light of the present a number of the pressing problems that have presented themselves since the war, to be examined without prejudice—problems of housing, problems of education, and, almost more important than all, problems of the relationship between master and man—(hear, hear)—and that, having examined these problems, they may be able to present to us conclusions which may well form part of our social policy by the time the next election comes.

In speaking to you as I have, I want to speak to you of a live, progressive, united party that is prepared to go forward with courage and vision into the new age that is dawning upon us, and I am quite confident that if the party will proceed in that spirit, if it will look forward rather than backward, if it will be united and try and do something rather than criticise, then not only will the country recognise that, but we shall have the future a more glorious record to our credit than we have had in its long and glorious history.

THE EARL OF BALFOUR.

The Earl of Balfour: There was one characteristic, perhaps I might almost say a negative characteristic, in the speech to which we have just listened, which, negative though it may be, I regard as fundamentally important in the present position of our party and of the country. Mr. Baldwin's speech from the very first word to the last was a speech that looked forward and not backward. (Hear, hear.) He did not dwell upon such differences as may have existed in the party in the past. He looked forward to the task which lay before a united party in the future, and in taking that course surely he showed the highest wisdom. The past is the ground of the memoir maker and the historian. The future is the ground of the constructive and administrative statesman, and we in this room, we the working members, if I may count myself a working member, of the Conservative party, have to look forward and not backward. We have to consider what has to be done, what are the tasks before us, not the differences, or the errors, or the triumphs of the past, but what the future holds in store for us as a party, and through our efforts, for the country as a whole. I think this great gathering is a symbol of that party unity which is the very capstone of our future utility.

Referring to the present political situation, Lord Balfour proceeded: You have on one side Socialism the precise limits of which, the precise formulation of which, is not as yet absolutely clear, but which, if we are to believe the opinions of the leaders, will give us an uncontrollable power over the machinery of the State; its legislative and executive opinion would—in my opinion, at all events (and I believe in this the whole Unionist party is with me)—be absolutely fatal to that economic position under which this country can alone survive as a tolerable place of residence for our overworked population. Were we a small and rural community you might have almost what theoretical economic creed you pleased without producing absolutely disastrous results: the population could at least raise enough from its own soil to feed itself and its children; but the British community, the most distinguished in the world from many points of view, the most progressive, the most stable of all free communities on the face of this earth, is also in some respect in the most artificial condition, and the very basis on which it rests is that species of credit, internal and external, which, as far as I can see, the declared theoretical opinions of the Socialist party would absolutely destroy if they were allowed to have their way. (Hear, hear.) Talk of the Labour party being in favour of that which is advantageous to the working classes of this country?

His Lordship concluded by moving: "That this meeting, having heard the statement made by the leader of the party, desires to express its confidence in him and its agreement with the policy he has outlined." I beg to move. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson expressed his pleasure and pride at having been selected to second such an important resolution. He could not help thinking that in addition to the programme outlined by Mr. Baldwin probably two very big questions would be forced upon the party to deal with, possibly whilst in Opposition. The first was the growing tyranny of trade unionism. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe it right, as, for instance, in the railway strike that one trade union should be able to cost the country millions of money and cause endless inconvenience, sickness, and sorrow to ordinary members of society in the furtherance of some trade dispute; and he could not believe it right that trade unions should be dealt with under the Trade Union Act of 1906 in a different way from any other combination of people. (Hear, hear.)

If it was legal to strike, as occurred on the railways the other day, then it was equally legal to have a transport workers' strike and to embarrass the present Government, and make life in England impossible. The present Government would have to deal with this matter, and he thought, with the assistance of the Conservative Opposition, which might make a very great difference in their being able to find some solution of it. Then there was the old standing matter of allowing themselves to go on with what was 'practically a single Chamber.' He believed Mr. Baldwin had the confidence of the country and of the party, and that, as a sound business man and as a straightforward, honest English gentleman, he was the man to lead them. (Cheers.)

CRITICISM.

Mr. J. C. Gould said there was not the slightest shadow of doubt that at the last election they as a party were out of touch with the electorate, and if they were to secure any measure of success, they must take immediate and effective steps to bring their organisation more up to date and more into touch with the electorate. There had been a tendency in the councils of leadership of the party for the chief advisers to be men who sat in cloistered seats and who led more or less sheltered existences from the point of view of industrialism. The men who were responsible for the conduct and Government of the party should be more in touch with the practical affairs of trade unionism in order to be able to deal with them as effectively in opposition as the Socialist party leaders on their side were able to deal with them. Another point he wished to stress was that decisions of importance should not be taken without consulting the leaders of the party in the country. He hoped that in future the advice of the agents as to the feeling in the country would not be accepted. There was not an agent in existence who would state that his organisation was not perfect without fearing that he would lose his job. There should be more democratic control in the party.

Mr. George Terrell supplemented the speech of Mr. Gould as to the desirability, before another General Election, of the members themselves being consulted. "I am very much afraid of the future," he went on. "I have a great fear that things are not going with us quite as easily and quite as happily as we could wish. I do hope that when Mr. Baldwin gathers his friends and supporters around him, more attention will be given to outside advice which may be offered to him rather than to the little clique who, I am afraid, in the past, have been the cause of so much trouble. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Russell Wells said if they gained the young men and women of the country the future was with them. But, in order to do that, they must provide for advancement. One of the things the Socialist party did was to give opportunity of advancement. (Cheers.)

Mr. Austin Chamberlain said: I venture to say that we are making an experiment in this country which is only possible because our people are so profoundly Conservative that they cannot and do not believe that men who preach revolution will in office practice revolution. Whether our stay as a party in opposition be longer or shorter, I am sure that we have a clear duty to perform in opposition as we could have in Government, and that as much depends upon our unity and our wise direction as upon any other party in the State.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

ANCESTOR HUNTING.
FEES PAID ACCORDING TO
ANTIQUITY.

Most of the specialists who undertake the work of pedigree hunting are paid by the time devoted to each particular task, writes Mr. Norman Earl, in the *Continental Daily Mail* but some fix their fees according to the number of direct ancestors they succeed in bringing to light. Where a first-class family tree is required—and one going back to the Norman Conquest would be of the highest class—the charge is usually based on the historical importance and antiquity of the pedigree. When an expert is called to trace the ancestry of some captain of industry, the professional pedigree hunter first examines all data in possession of his client. These sources of information exhausted, he studies the records available at Somerset House. Then he makes a tour of the country with the earliest references to the family concerned, and inspects all official and purely personal records.

In time he arrives at the British Museum, and burrows among the mass of printed matter for further clues. Provided the chain is still unbroken, he will at last arrive at the Public Records Office, which contains the most valuable of all sources of research—documents comprising early legal proceedings and Government correspondence.

When the official documents relating to Common Pleas and Chancery proceedings have been eliminated, the expert continues his search among the reports of inquisitive post mortem. He has now reached that interesting period of the Middle Ages when custom decreed that the property of a deceased tenant-in-chief reverted to the Crown until such time as the heirs and tenants could prove their right to succession, and following the death of the lord of the manor, an inquest was held to decide who should inherit his property.

Finally, the genealogical expert goes back to the gem of all sources of information—the Domesday Book, whose hallowed pages afford in the majority of cases a clue to the descendants of the persons mentioned therein, though normally Domesday only records the Christian name of an under-tenant.

Too long we have lived in the lazy belief that Germany will pay. We must substitute for it, "France will work." M. Engstrand.

SCOTTISH SPORT.
GLASGOW LEADING IN RUGBY.WALES BEATS SCOTLAND IN
SOCCER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 20th.

The vagaries of Rugby form were never more fittingly exemplified than when the Watsonians, who had triumphed over Heriot's School F.P. on the same ground only six weeks before by 23 points to 11, were beaten all ends up by the Glasgow Academicals, who had yielded the spoils to the Herioters in the previous week. It was unfortunate that the Watsonians were without some of the cream of the team, which no doubt accounted for the bigness of the figures against them—29 to 0. This was the leading engagement, and the one-sided fight was a great disappointment. Glasgow High School had also no difficulty in disposing of their Edinburgh rivals, the R.H.S.—16 to 0. As the result of these two games the Rugby Championship, unless an earthquake intervenes, lies with Glasgow, the clubs of the Capital are practically out of it, Glasgow University met with a somewhat unexpected reverse from the Aberdeen students—17 to 6. Heriot's just scraped through with Edinburgh Academicals. West of Scotland defeated Edinburgh University, and Stewart's College ran up a long score against Wanderers.

On the Borders, Gala, by beating Selkirk, further enhanced their prospects of the local Championship which Hawick wrested from them last season. Hawick beat Jed Forest, and Kelso beat Langholm.

In the Schools Championship, Fettes were, contrary to expectation, hard run by Merchiston, but were able to win. Watson's proved better than Heriot's.

THE INTERNATIONAL AT CARDIFF.

Since 1900, when they won at Cardiff, Scotland have been unable to beat Wales on a Welsh ground, and at Cardiff they again failed to break their run of ill success, Wales gaining a splendid victory in a well-fought game by two goals to none. The cause of Scotland's defeat was not hard to find. Their forwards displayed an entire lack of understanding when they attained scoring positions. Hesitancy not infrequently marked their movements, especially in the first half, when Aitchison and Russell, and after the interval, secured by soft sure that looked like good openings, which were wasted by their failure to centre promptly. The Scotsmen had a full share of the first half, and with greater steadiness in front of goal would have crossed over with a lead. Adopting the short passing game afterwards, the visitors contributed to their downfall, such tactics being of little avail against the resolute tackling of the Welsh backs. In marked contrast to the play of the Scottish attack, the Welsh forwards swung the ball across from wing to wing, and the centring of W. Davies and Vizard proved accurate and well timed. The Welshmen, indeed, played well together, and their back play was also sounder than that of the visitors. The Scottish halves, though they figured creditably in attack, did not compare well with their Welsh opponents in defence. At times McBain and Muirhead did well, but much work was thrown on Blair and Marshall, and neither of the backs were seen at their best, though they tackled with great determination, and often made their clearances accurately. Russell, Plymouth Argyle, played with sound judgment on the Welsh side, and Jenkins did many good things on his first appearance in an international encounter. W. Davies justified his inclusion as inside right, if only for his brilliant run which produced the first goal, and Len Davies led the forwards in great style, his goal being the outcome of the best combined movement in the game.

THE LEAGUE.

In mid-week League engagements, Rangers beat Queen's Park, and made assurance doubly sure for the Championship. Celtic were lucky to win at Motherwell and Hearts had a surprising success over Airdrie.

At the week-end all the interest centred in the clubs threatened with relegation. Queen's Park Amateurs are in a bad way, being at the bottom of the table, Clydebank and Clyde just above them, with Ayr and Hamilton also on the brink.

CUP-TIES.

In a replay in the second round of the Cup-tie, Raith Rovers defeated Dundee—1 to 3.

SCOTLAND'S LUCKY WIN AT HOCKEY.

Scotland was lucky to win against Wales at Newport on Saturday, and indeed to avoid defeat. The whole game was contested on very even lines, although Scotland did the bulk of the pressing in the opening stages. The Scottish forwards as a whole were not a success and showed little combination, which was disappointing but not altogether unexpected. The defence, too, was rather patchy and revealed a weakness in parts which calls for changes. Fortunately, for Scotland the backs and goalkeeper were equal to the calls made on them, which had a steadying effect on the rest of the side. The Welsh defence played particularly well and is recognised as one of the best which has ever represented the Principality, and More's presence in their attack was very marked.

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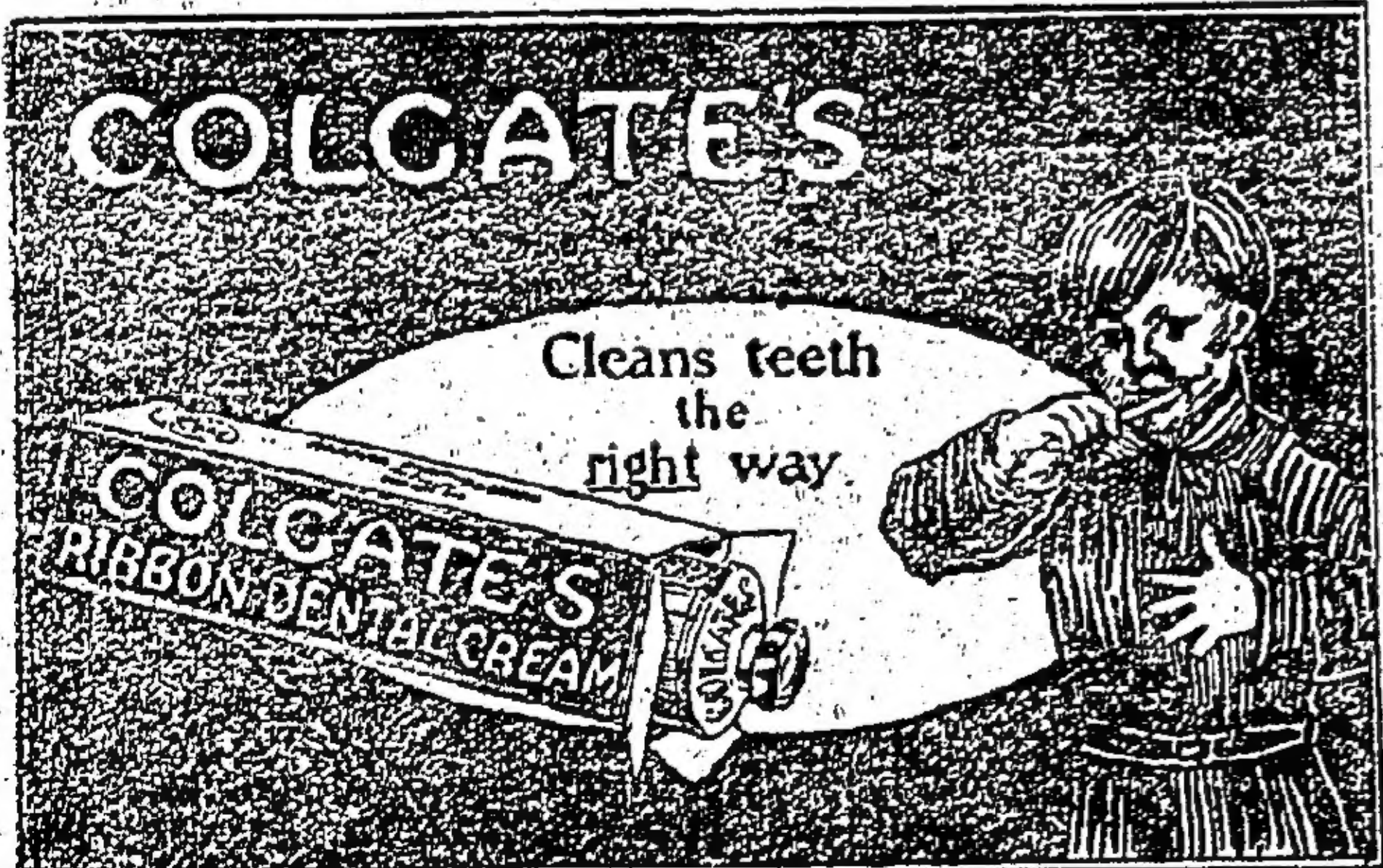
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THE PRESUMPTION OF A WIFE'S COERCION. BILL TO ABOLISH IT.

Moving the second reading of the Criminal Justice Bill, in the House of Lords on February 26th, the Lord Chancellor said that the measure contained many provisions which he had inherited from Viscount Cave.

Reviewing the essential clauses of the bill, his lordship mentioned that providing for the abolition of presumption of coercion of a married woman by her husband. As the law stood now—the common law of England—if a wife was indicted for an offence which she had committed in the presence of her husband she was presumed to have committed it under coercion by him. He could imagine that in some cases the husband acted under the coercion of the wife. Under the bill the wife would still have the benefit of any defence she might be able to set up as to the action of the husband, but it would be a question of fact and not of presumption.

Viscount Cave supported the bill. Lord Darling, in a maiden speech, said with regard to the proposed alteration of the law in the case of a husband and wife jointly charged with a crime, women were not now in the position in which they were for a long time—whether they would regret it in the long run he did not know. In the past, but in the Middle Ages, a husband had the right to punish a woman as he saw fit, but in the modern world, when a woman took part in a crime or committed it with her husband she was presumed to have been coerced and was not a free agent. In those days, and until the eighteenth century, punishments were dreadfully severe, and he thought why the law had not been altered long ago was that there was an instinctive dislike—she had felt it himself—to punish a woman at all, and to punish her so severely as the old law necessitated must have revolted the feelings of the judges.

The bill was read a second time without a division.

WHITE SLAVE "RING." WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs:

BERLIN, February 22nd. A Russian white slave "ring," with ramifications in Moscow, Petrograd, and Nizhni Novgorod and Kazan, supported by several high Soviet officials, has been discovered as the result of the death, two months ago, of a young girl in a house in Moscow. An investigation into the girl's death was the cause of the discovery of the existence of this ring, which is said to be operating in houses in important Russian cities, frequented by responsible Soviet workers, who protect the places, presumably for "graft."

It is alleged that the ring was organized in 1921, its first inmates being secured through highly-placed officials in the Soviet Department of Commerce. Young women and girls staying in the Volga region were placed in the hands of the ring through officials who promised them positions in Soviet institutions in Moscow or declared they would place them in orphan asylums. Girls as young as 12 years of age were concerned.

Among the heads of the ring, it is said, is a former mistress of Zinoviev, who formerly operated a system of "beauty parlours" abroad and is now a member of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs. An attempt was made to bring the matter in the court, but it was hushed up, and all the officials connected with the investigation were sent to the provinces or degraded to positions of minor importance.

The Opposition party in the Communist ranks is making every effort to bring the scandal before the courts for a second time, and is threatening to publish the names of every official involved in the case unless the Soviet prosecuting attorney takes immediate action.

EQUAL FRANCHISE FOR BOTH SEXES.

MR. ADAMSON'S BILL.

Presented by Mr. William M. Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, and supported by Mrs. Jervon, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Lansbury, a Bill, the text of which was issued last month, to amend the Representation of the People Act (1918) has for its principal object the conferring on women of the age of twenty-one and upwards the franchise both for Parliamentary and local government elections.

The Bill also proposes to facilitate the Parliamentary and local government franchise by abolishing the occupational qualification and the qualification of women as the wives of local government electors, and to place the whole franchise for both sexes (other than University electors) on a similar basis of residence.

It further proposes to abolish the statutory right of the Universities to charge fees for registration, and to remove the disqualification in respect of election, membership, or chairmanship imposed by the Local Government Act 1894, on persons holding certain local authorities and boards of guardians.

The Bill extends to Scotland, but not to Northern Ireland.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A deputation of Indian and European ladies waited upon Lord Willingdon on February 21st, at Madras, to convey a resolution which a meeting of women had passed, requesting the Government of India and the Secretary of State to revise the rules in the Reform Act disqualifying women from membership of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, and to amend them so as to allow women to become members. Lord Willingdon said he would forward the address to the Viceroy. He did not think there was a chance of definite action being taken before he had given up his official position at Madras, but he would leave on record for his successor his favourable reception of the deputation.

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OSTASIEN-FAHRT

**PASSENGER SERVICE
HONGKONG TO NAPLES**
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG

MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

SS "CARL LEGIEN" ... on or about the 24th April.
SS "ADOLF VON BAYER" ... on or about the 26th May.

FARES FROM HONGKONG TO NAPLES:
FROM £71-UPWARDS
Only Cabin Class Accommodation Available.

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AGENTS

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP-via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES-via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. "BURMA MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Saturday, 5th Apr. "SHUNKO MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Apr.

BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE. "BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st May

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon. "HAGUE MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Thursday, 17th Apr.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"BORNEO MARU" ... 13th. "ANNAN MARU" ... 15th. "ALABAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Apr.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama. "HAVANA MARU" ... Beginning of May.

JAPAN PORTS-Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya. "ALABAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Apr. "ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th Apr.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. "KAO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th Apr. 11 a.m. "AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Apr. 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. "KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th Apr.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 4688, 4089, 4090.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

STILL THE BEST
AND THE CHEAPEST
STOMACH & LIVER TONIC

Mother Seigel's Syrup is still the best remedy for stomach and liver disorders, because no other medicine acts so beneficially upon these important organs, or banishes digestive troubles so quickly and completely. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the ideal remedy for acidity, indigestion, pains after eating, flatulence, heartburn, headaches, biliousness and constipation, is still the people's favourite, after fifty years' testing.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

SHIPPING.
PASSENGERS.
ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Soudan*, on April 4th: Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Capt. and Mrs. Duncan, Capt. Hayes-Newton, Lieut. Gortland-Anderson, Miss Marie, Major Elliot, Mrs. Abley, Mr. P. J. Anklesara, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Han-chen, Mrs. M. P. Werds, Mr. J. E. Dangel, Mr. Shimamoto, Mr. Shira, Mrs. Piercy, Mr. Shimamoto, Mr. D. T. Huyek, Miss E. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. W. M. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. F. W. Hewetson, Mr. and Mrs. Bigazzi, Mrs. F. Robinson, Miss D. M. Salaman, Mrs. D. Steel, Mr. T. A. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobus, Miss H. L. Pierce, Miss C. E. Eaton, Miss P. H. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. G. G. Peters, Dr. D. H. Davenport, Mr. J. M. Morren, Mr. J. M. Karim, Miss E. J. McMillan, Mrs. J. P. Cameron, Mr. T. Crabb, Mr. C. H. Tripp, Mrs. C. C. Mott, Miss H. L. Camp, and Miss C. M. Camp.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir*, on April 4th: Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. McGillicuddy, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. H. DeRose, Mr. J. M. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore, Mrs. and Miss Manger, Mr. and Mrs. Cobley, Mrs. J. M. North, Mr. H. J. Christopherson, Mr. J. E. Ise, Mr. W. Beveridge, Mr. A. J. Knapp, Mr. E. McLaren, Mr. J. E. M. Napier, Mr. D. B. Ross, Mr. D. A. Barr, Mr. T. Cooley, Mr. G. Bushon, Mr. F. Walne, Miss E. Burroughs, Miss D. Burroughs, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. S. A. Judah, Mr. E. L. Elais, Admiral Sir J. Starin, Mr. J. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. A. C. Cooper, Mr. G. M. Healy, Miss Cullinane, Miss L. T. Cullinane, Mr. J. M. Anderson, Mr. L. T. Cullinane, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. J. Barrow, Miss Sudler, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. J. Linsley, Mr. J. Bertram, Lieut. Comdr. C. Ingham, Mr. J. Stinton, Miss W. J. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham, Mr. P. Edwards, Lieut. S. B. McDonald, Lieut. C. C. Grant, Mr. G. Naylor, Mr. J. H. Davidson, Lieut. B. White, Mr. F. Munford, Mr. C. Revett, Mr. J. B. Moore, Miss E. Batting, Mr. P. A. Church, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Ambler, Miss Hadley, Miss Hamu, Miss M. A. Parsons, Miss A. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. M. J. Eykelhof, Mrs. and Miss Neumann, Mrs. A. Grunstein, Mr. H. Shiron, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, and Mr. E. N. Taylor.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Mr. A. Soares, master of the s.s. *Ita Ta*, a Portuguese vessel, which arrived in Hongkong on Thursday, has reported to the Harbour Master that on his last voyage from Canton he sighted cargo, comprising boxes, timber and bags, floating near Tonku Island.

SYDNEY BRIDGE.

The tender of Messrs. Dorman Long and Co. for the Sydney Harbour bridge has been accepted by the New South Wales Cabinet. The price, £2,217,721, is £100,000 below the Government engineer's estimate, and much under the sum authorised by Parliament—£2,325,100.

CUNARD "CAPTAIN AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE KING."

Captain A. H. Roston, C.B.E., R.N., commander of the Cunard liner *Unwound*, has been appointed R.N.R. Aide-de-Camp to the King. Captain Roston joined the Cunard service in 1895, receiving his first command twelve years later. At the outbreak of the war he was captain of the *Albatross*. From October, 1915, to April, 1916, and again in 1917, he commanded the *Albatross* when she was used as a transport for conveying troops to the Dardanelles, and later converted into a hospital ship.

TWO MONTHS OVERDUE.

SHIP RE-INSURED AT 75 PER CENT. REACHES PORT.

The *Entine Bell* was rung at Lloyd's twice in three days in the month of February—once when news was received that the four-masted barque *Harold*, long overdue, had arrived at Chingwangtao, China, and two days previously, when the two strokes that announce such news were rung for the sailing vessel *John*, which arrived at Lisbon. (One stroke is sounded to announce the loss of a ship. The bell was taken from H.M.S. *Luttre*, sunk in the Zuyder Zee in 1799, with treasure exceeding £1,000,000.)

The voyage of the *Harold* will go down in marine insurance history as one of the rare cases in which a vessel arrives after a very high overdue rate has been paid on her. She sailed from Hamburg for Chingwangtao on June 28th, and was last reported at Ball, Sumatra, on October 18th. Her normal voyage from Hamburg to China takes from 450 to 190 days, but the *Harold* had taken about 240 days. On January 15th, 50 guineas per cent. was quoted on her in the overdue market and a month later the figure was 75.

GIFT TO SCHOLARS OF THE WORLD.

A magnificent gift to the scholars of the world was announced on February 16th by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. As a memorial to his father, the late Pierpont Morgan, he has handed over to six trustees for the public, by deed of gift, the whole of the incomparable collection of books and manuscripts comprising the famous Morgan Library. With them goes the superb marble building in East 36th street in which they are housed, and an endowment of \$1,500,000 (about £300,000). There are no stipulations accompanying the gift except such as will ensure the preservation of the collection for a public reference library, and will protect its contents, of which a great part could never be replaced, from indiscriminate use.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENSHANE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 6th April, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th April, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 29th March, 1924. [570]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship, "FIUME L."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst. at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1924. [581]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NUMIDIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst. at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1924. [580]

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MANILA	SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 6th Apr., 11 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FAUSANG"	Sunday, 6th Apr., 7 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Apr., Noon.	
KORE via SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Wednesday, 9th Apr., 7 a.m.	
TIENTSIN	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 9th Apr., 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 9th Apr., Noon.	
MANILA	"FOOSHING"	Friday, 11th Apr., 7 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 12th Apr., 11 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 13th Apr., 10 a.m.	
KORE via HOIHOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Apr., 7 a.m.	
PANGKOK via HOIHOW	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 17th Apr., Noon.	
SANDAKAN	"CHUSANG"	Friday, 18th Apr., 10 a.m.	
KORE via SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Apr., 1 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Friday, 25th Apr., 7 a.m.	
	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Apr., 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Port via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BOENEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Lubuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Waimaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 29th April, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENGARRY"	17th Apr.	"GLENGARRY"	17th Apr.	17th Apr.
"GLENGARRY"	4th May	"GLENGARRY"	4th May	4th May
"GLENGARRY"	15th May	"GLENGARRY"	15th May	15th May
"GLENGARRY"	29th May	"GLENGARRY"	29th May	29th May

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

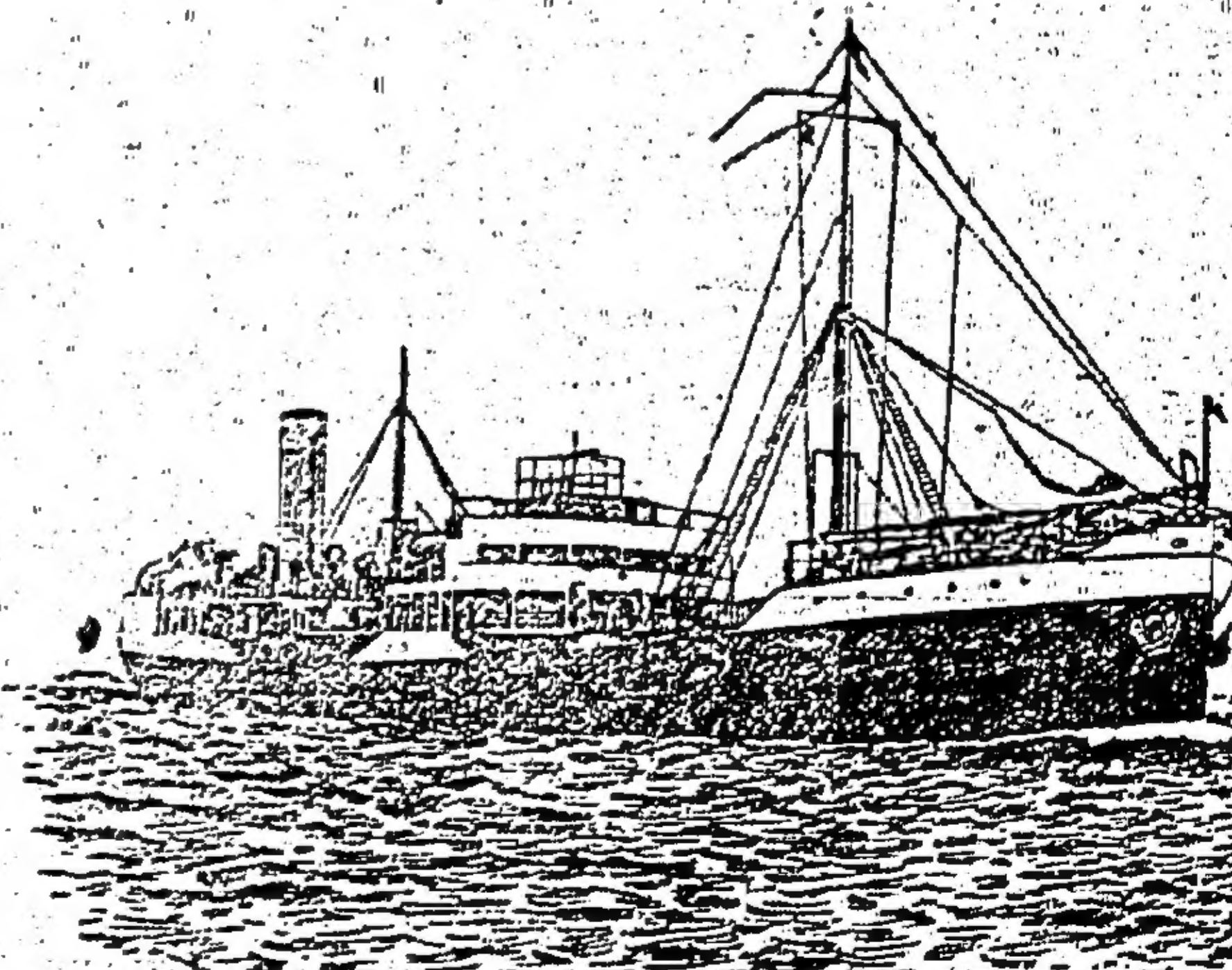
Telephones: Central No. 215, 216, 217, and Central 3596.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

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OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427' 0" 55' 1" 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK to the order of THE ANGLO Saxon PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built to these WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager;

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF CAIRO" 17th April ... Mars, L'don, B'dam & Hamburg.
 "CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" 28th April ... Do.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF CAIRO" 17th April ... Mars, L'don, B'dam & Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "A" ... 3rd Class "A" ...
 1st Class "B" ... 2nd Class "B" ... 3rd Class "B" ...

NOTE—Particulars of Passage Rate by Cargo Steamers.

For further particulars, apply to—**THE BANK LINE LTD.**
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Sailings from Hongkong.

1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "A" ... 3rd Class "A" ...
 1st Class "B" ... 2nd Class "B" ... 3rd Class "B" ...

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

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 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Hongkong.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	13th April
ANGON	27th April
CHAMBERLAIN	11th May
PAUL LECAT	18th May
ANDRE LEBON	25th May
AMBOISE	6th June

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
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A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2nd Class ... 3rd Class ...
 STRAMERS (2nd Class) ... 3rd Class ...

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.
 Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIQNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

1st. "DR. P. BENOIT" loading for MARSEILLES, HAYRE, ANTWERP
 & DUNKIRK about the 2nd half of April.
 2nd. "COMMISSAIRE RAMEL" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due
 to arrive about the end of April.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
 Telephone: Central 740.
 CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 8th Apr., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Friday, 11th Apr., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hakea Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,
 General Manager.

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For **BOSTON** and **NEW YORK**

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 5th April
 S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 22nd April

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P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHYBER"	9,014	5th April, Noon	Marseilles, L'don, A'werp, B'dam, Singapore & Bombay.
"LABORE"	9,252	13th April	Mars, L'don, A'werp & B'dam.
"NELORE"	9,252	17th April	Mars, L'don, A'werp & B'dam.
"CHINA"	7,953	19th April	Marseilles, L'don & Antwerp.
"JUDDAN"	6,893	25th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	Marseilles, L'don & Antwerp.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	8th May	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
"PLASSY"	7,496	17th May	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,083	24th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	9,212	31st May	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,014	14th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	23rd June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUFAN"	6,696	28th June	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,098	22nd July	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	9,212	29th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	5th Aug.	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"DEVANHA"	9,092	12th Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	19th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	26th Sept.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	17th Oct.	Mars, L'don & A'werp.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TARAKA"	5,205	5th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo.
"TARAKA"	10,009	13th April	do.
"TARAKA"	9,053	23rd April	do.
"TARAKA"	9,053	31st May	do.
"TARAKA"	9,940	18th May	do.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th May	do.
"ABAFURA"	9,000	2nd July	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,083	5th Apr., 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"GOGRA"	5,181	7th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"TARAKA"	9,940	15th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,428	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,014	2nd May	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd May	Moji & Kobe.
"TARAKA"	9,940	5th May	do.
"SICILIA"	9,212	13th May	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	10th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILIA"	5,205	10th May	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	9,000	7th June	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	11th June	Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,098	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	9,212	10th July	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	9,092	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd July	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,083	5th Sept.	do.
"ABAFURA"	9,000	6th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	19th Nov.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own local expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Malra in lieu of the section in their P. & O. Tickets, Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at this Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
 Agents.

Yamauchi Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship, Cargo, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
 KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

For CANTON
 For HAIPHONG via Hothow & Pakhoi
 For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—
 Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Street West, Tel. Central No. 155.
 Main Office: 5, MITARAY, Aoyama, Top Floor King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th Apr.	D.L.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHIBI"	On 8th Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	On 8th Apr.	Noon
HOIHOW & HANGKOW	"TEAN"	On 8th Apr.	D.L.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"WUHU"	On 8th Apr.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 8th Apr.	D.L.
HOIHOW, TAIKOW & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KWANGTUNG"	On 8th Apr.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 9th Apr.	D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 9th Apr.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 10th Apr.	D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 10th Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 10th Apr.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 11th Apr.	D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KATING"	On 11th Apr.	4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct attending to Fookow). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wusung.

HANGKOW LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Telephone: Central 23.
 CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KUT"	4th April, D.L.	7th April

For freight and passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Telephone No. Central 33.
 Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACHE CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 6th May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMEL).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "FIUMEL"	...	Sails about 5th April
S.S. "AUSSA"	...	Sails about 1st May
S.S. "DUCHESSA PAOLINA"	...	Sails about 3rd May
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails about 1st June
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 3rd June
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 3rd July

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 7th April
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	...	Sails about 2nd May
S.S. "FIUMEL"	...	Sails about 2nd May
S.S. "AUSSA"	...	Sails about 4th June
S.S. "DUCHESSA PAOLINA"	...	Sails about 7th June
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails about 4th July
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 5th July
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 7th August

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
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OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West View" ... Due Hongkong 9th Apr.
 Leave Hongkong 11th Apr.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 9th Apr.
 Leave Hongkong 11th Apr.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information, Apply to—
STRUTHERS AND BARRY.
 L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA, STRAITS & JAVA.
 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 3008.
 G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI ...	Running ...	5th April
AUSTRALIA & MANILA ...	Kut ...	5th April
SHANGHAI ...	Nimpo ...	5th April
MANILA ...	Pres. Lincoln ...	6th April
SHANGHAI ...	Ichang ...	6th April
SHANGHAI ...	Kuichang ...	6th April
SHANGHAI ...	Changchow ...	6th April
SHANGHAI ...	Gogru ...	7th April
SHANGHAI ...	Harusa Maru ...	8th April
SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Jackson ...	8th April
SHANGHAI ...	Alma Maru ...	8th April
SHANGHAI ...	Alma Maru ...	10th April
AUSTRALIA & MANILA ...	Emp. of Australia ...	10th April
CANADA U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Jefferson ...	11th April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Garfield ...	14th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Haiphong ...	Borneo ...	Saturday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Kashmir ...	8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, F. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd May.	Kayser ...	Registration 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Tillicong ...	10.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Yuanan ...	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Kashmir ...	10.00 A.M.
Manila, Straits and parcels only for Germany via Hamburg ...	Derfingier ...	3.30 P.M.
Straits ...	Borneo Maru ...	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Kaijo Maru ...	Sunday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok ...	Tainan ...	9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Wuchow ...	Tainan ...	10.00 A.M.
Haiphong ...	Song Ba ...	Monday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits & Suez ...	Tainan ...	9.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	Hydrangos ...	3.30 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Yuanan ...	Tuesday, 8th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 4th May.	Korea Maru ...	Registration 9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Haigang ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan ...	Alma Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow ...	Het Hona ...	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Kuang Tung ...	1.00 P.M.
Japan, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 29th Apr.	Philippine ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow ...	Whitina ...	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, F. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 10th May.	Harusa Maru ...	Wednesday, 8th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 2nd May.	Pres. Lincoln ...	Registration 9.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Korea Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan ...	Haigang ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow ...	Het Hona ...	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Kuang Tung ...	1.00 P.M.
Japan, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 29th Apr.	Philippine ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow ...	Whitina ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 29th Apr.	Pres. Jackson ...	Thursday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Foohing ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan ...	Alma Maru ...	Friday, 11th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow ...	Haigang ...	Noon
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, F. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th May.	Suisang ...	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	Amazon ...	Registration 4.15 P.M.
Ship sails on Sunday, 13th inst. at 4 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson ...	Sunday, 13th, 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

TROILUS ...	7th APR.	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
GLAUCUS ...	14th APR.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
SARPEDON ...	22nd APR.	Marseilles, London & Rotterdam
MACHAON ...	28th APR.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

ALCINOUS ...	20th APR.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
TEUCER ...	1st MAY	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
RHESUS ...	20th MAY	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

PHILOCTETES ...	9th APR.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS ...	6th MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

ATREUS ...	11th APR.	via Suez and Boston
KEELUN ...	1st MAY	via Suez and Boston
ORANFA ...	21st MAY	via Suez and Boston

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLUS ...	15th APR.	for Shanghai
SARPEDON ...	22nd APR.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS ...	19th MAY	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR ...	16th JUNE	for Singapore & London
ANCHISES ...	14th JULY	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON ...	13th SEPT.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

4th April, 1924.

On London—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 3/16	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	2/4 3/16	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ...	2/4 3/16	
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	2/5	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ...	2/5 1/2	
On Paris—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	87 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight ...	97	
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	50 1/2
Credits, at 30 days sight ...	51 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	16 1/2	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	16 1/2	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days sight ...	120 1/2	
On Yokohama—On demand ...	103	
On Manila—On demand ...	103	
On Singapore—On demand ...	139	
On Batavia—On demand ...	nom.	
On Haiphong—On demand ...	79	
On Saigon—On demand ...	30.40	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate ...	30.40	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	31 15/16	
SILVER, per oz. ...	31 15/16	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
 Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
 Reserve Funds:
 Sterling ... \$4,000,000
 Silver ... \$25,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY AND FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 [Hongkong, 2nd April, 1924.]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Bales may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.
 [Hongkong, 14th November, 1923.]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853
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Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... £1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (and General) Banking business transacted.
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A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, May 2nd, 1922.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 25,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
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 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.
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The Bank has Correspondents in Continental Europe, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.
 Hongkong Branch,
 4, Des Vaux Road,
 Hongkong, 18th September, 1922.

THACKERAY KNEW!
 IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE.
"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the Three Castles"

"Three Castles"
The Cigarette with the Pedigree

Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.

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 Subscribed Capital ... £10,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... £10,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... £10,000,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

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 Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 94, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital, Frs. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 32,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 10,800,000.00

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

IN HONOLULU: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris et de la Guyane Française, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale, Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924.

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HEAD OFFICE:
 No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.
 Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund ... \$5,000,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.
 For 6 " " " 4 " " "
 For 12 " " " 6 " " "

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, March 15th, 1924.

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PROMPT SERVICE.
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T. H. MAL, Manager.
 Hongkong, 1923.

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 Reserve Fund ... Yen 70,000,000

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IN HONOLULU: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris et de la Guyane Française, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale, Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. NISHIMURA, Manager.
 Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ (NATHALANDS TRADING SOCIETY) BANK.

Established 1924.
 Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital Guilder 150,000,000.
 Paid-up Capital ... 80,000,000.
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行銀國中
 (Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)
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 Paid-up Capital ... \$25,000,000.00
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 Special facilities for Home Exchange.
 E. J. FRYE, P.E., Manager.
 Hongkong, September 12th, 1921.

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